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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,009—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1897.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
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COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

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P. & O. COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S. S. "THAMES," SAILING on the 21st May, the LAUNCH to Convey Passengers to the Homeward Mail Steamer will LEAVE the BALLARD PIER, at 3 P.M. every FRIDAY.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.I.CARTHAGE	5198	W. J. Nantes	28th May.
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	4th June.
B.I.CORROMANDEL	4632	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.I.INDIA	8600	R. F. Briscoe	25th "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	2nd July.
B.I.ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	16th "
B.I.PENINSULAR	5987	W. A. Wheeler	23rd "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	30th "
B.I.BRITANNIA	6225	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	7538	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th "
B.I.ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta and Marseilles.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipto a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 4 P.M. for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th May, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich ..	4,213	1st June 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,751	29th May.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	12th June.

The S. S. VINDOBONA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE. HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Feilner	4,235	21st June 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 25, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.....22nd June 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. MASSARI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 27, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.
TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
YARRA	4,255	LeColsellier	Friday noon. 11th June.
NATAL	4,074	C. Chevalier	9th July.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 29th May, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 1st June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 3rd June, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 3rd June.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 4th June.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 17th June.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 1st June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasse, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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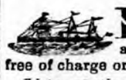
Bombay, 27th May, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiese	1,432	3rd June.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
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Bombay, 18th May, 1897.

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BOMBAY.

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SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

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CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A Steamer..... 5,264	On or about the 31st July.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

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Bombay, 6 May, 1897. Agents.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
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Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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With Frontispieces in Colours.

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CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OCMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay. WITH COUGH AND COLD?

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

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KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that at a General Public Meeting it was unanimously decided and resolved that the best Brand of Cigars tendered for General Consumption and in open and fair competition is the celebrated "Bahadur" Brand.

The Committee appointed to report on the various samples submitted arrived at their decision on the following grounds :—

(1) EXCELLENCY of MATERIALS Used,
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(3) MILDNESS AND GOOD FLAVOUR.

By order of the Board of Public Opinion,

Connoisseur

McDOWELL & CO.,

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THINK ! It cannot consistently be expected that one particular kind of PILLS, however much advertised, will suffice to relieve every ailment.

Messrs. KEMP manufacture some hundreds of different kinds which they offer. NOT AS SECRET REMEDIES, but with full particulars of the formula of each ; hence these may be taken with greater safety and satisfaction than those so largely advertised as cures for every malady.

PILLS.
GELATINE COATED.
ABSOLUTELY FRESH.
NON SECRET FORMULÆ
SEE CATALOGUE FOR FULL LIST.

Every ingredient of the finest quality.

FAVOURITE FORMULÆ.

	Rs.	a.
Dinner Pills	0	12
Aperient ,,	0	14
Antibilious ,,	0	14
Alterative ,,	0	14
Dysenteric ,,	0	14
Cathartic Granules	0	12
Tonic Liver	1	0
Podophyllin Pills	1	0
Steel & Pennyroyal Pills	1	0
Cough Granules	1	0

25 pills in each.

Iron, Quinine, Phosphorous, Aloes, and every other description in stock.

Private formulæ dispensed.

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Soda, Potash, Ærated.. Per doz. 12 as.

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ABSOLUTE CLEANLINESS OF BOTTLES and APPARATUS.
ACCURACY & CARE IN MANUFACTURE is offered with KEMP'S STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS.

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DIAMOND JUBILEE.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

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HAVE now on HAND a very pretty Collection of LADIES' BROOCH or CHATELAINE WATCHES in the Latest Designs, particularly adapted for

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FROM Rs. 40 TO Rs. 700.

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Complete in Leather Case Lined Silk.

Rs. 40.

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PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,

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ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia ,,	50	,,	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—				Cash Rs.	as.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do. ,,	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do. ,,	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do. ,,	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do. ,,	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do. ,,	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do. ,,	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100	,,	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100	,,	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100	,,	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100	,,	6	8

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GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,

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GLADSTONE BAGS, HAND BAGS,
OVERLAND TRUNKS,
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HOLDALLS, RUG STRAPS,
RUGS, MAUDS,
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars)	$ 158,000

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NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st June next and until further notice, the LOCAL TRAIN SERVICE on Week Days and Sundays will be REVISED, which necessitates a few ALTERATIONS in the THROUGH PASSENGER SERVICE, particulars of which may be had from the Short Time Tables exhibited at all Local Stations.

D. ff. POWELL, Acting Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th May, 1897.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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I THE undersigned hereby notify that the power of Attorney given by me to one PARSI NAVROJI DADABHAI MISTRY to C llect Rents of my properties and to do Court business on my behalf has been CANCELLED by me and that he is no longer in my service from 28th May, 1897. If any one deals with him in any way for me and in my name he will do so at his risk and peril.

જેકીશનદાસ ગંગાદાસ વીજભુખનદાસ,

i.e., JAIKISONDAS GANGADAS VIJBHUKHANDAS.

Dated 27th May, 1897.

ASQUITH & LORD, —TAILORS, BREECHES— —MAKERS, SHIRT— SPECIALISTS, OUTFITTERS.

APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

KRONPRINZ PILSENER & LAGER BEERS.

Pure Light Beer Guaranteed. Made from Hops (IN WHITE BOTTLES), HE WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR CORKSCREW BRAND.

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MESSRS. DENISON & CO., HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date o publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

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MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of old and Unserviceable Materials and Stores at the G. I. P. Railway Stores, Parel.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores, Parel:—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores consisting of packing cases, wooden crates, casks, kegs, hoops, zinc lining, rubber and leather cuttings, old telegraph wire, kerosine tins, iron drums, paint cans, old files, broken glass, sluice valves, iron scrap, lamps, weighing machine, chimneys, solid lenses, bevelled glasses, firegrapbacls, old furniture, India-rubber suction pipes, iron tanks, horse-hair cloth, cloth cuttings, old books, billiard balls, brass burners, gearing for launch, reading and side lamps, iron safe, gla s globes, bottom glass, screw jacks, hooks, shell-augers, hammers, saw sets, ventilators for roof lamps, gimlets, signal fittings, wheels, socket, cast-iron, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES

at Dhobie Talao, known as the Dhobie Talao Market, and other adjoining Buildings.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Datoobhoy Ebrahim, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Haji Mahomed Hajee Cosman, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the deed of mortgage, dated the 14th March, 1893, the following valuable landed properties:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension tax land or ground, together with the messuages, chawls, shops and stables and other buildings standing thereon, known by the name of Dhobie Talao Memon Bazar, situate, lying and being at Dhobie Talao, outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 2,970 square yards or thereabouts, situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 176, new No. 1501, old survey Nos. 20, 22, 23, new survey Nos. 82, 68 and 262, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward Nos. 2345, 2345A, 2531A, 2532, 2533, 2537, 2557, 2535, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2541-42, 2543, 2062, 2062, 2533-33, 2544, 2546, 2534, 2061, 2536, 2534, Street Nos. 101, 103, 105, 274, 99, 47, 49, 51, 61, 21, 23, 25, 28, 30, 50, 90, 91, 93, 95, 97, 58, 60, 62, 64, 70, 72, 74, 62, 64, 66, 7-9, 11, 13, 15, 19, 69, 17, 19, 56, 58, 50, 7, 8, 5, 87, 89, 4, 26, and which said property is bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by Parsee new Agiary, on the south by the properties of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Babajee Vithoba Moray, Pestonjee Cowasjee Choksey, an Narayan Bhowjee, on the west by Trinity Chapel Street, and on the east by Girgaum Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension tax land or ground, situate, lying and being at Dhobie Talao, outside the Fort, together with a range of chawls and other buildings standing thereon, admeasuring 638 square yards or thereabouts, situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 240, new No. 1736, old survey No. 20, new survey No. 8383, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward C. No. 2378-79, 2464, 2465, 2466, 7159, Street Nos. 179, 83, (1) (2) (3), 48, 50, and which said property is bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the properties of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Babajee Vithoba, Pestonjee Cowasjee Choksey, and Narayen Bhowjee, on the south by the properties of Mahomed Hajee Sulleman, Chintoo Chapwalla, Haloriahna Sadha, Parsee Agiary, and Romanjee Cowasjee Curmalee Dady, on the west by Trinity Chapel Street, and on the east by Girgaum Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakordass, Dharamsey, and Cama, solicitors to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 28th May, 1897.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Clear and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CAMPHOR TAR.—A Combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar. A Powerful Disinfectant Deodoriser, and Insect-Destroyer. 2 as. pkt. Re. 1-4 doz.—THOMPSON and TAYLOR, Fort, Bombay.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, the other cries, Oh! I have been using since 40 years!

LOANS GRANTED by European on Jewellery and all kinds of Household Goods, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6,000. Transactions strictly private. Always address "THOMAS," care of General Post Office, Bombay.

50,000 LBS. KANGRA VALLEY and NILGHERRY CHOICE TEAS, to suit both rich and poor in one Pound Packets and in bulk in lead tinned chests.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Oldest and Largest Tea Emporium, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Price Lists on application.

VETERINARY SURGEON M. R. C. V. S. &c., (LOND.), OPEN to ENGAGEMENT. Apply, stating salary, &c., "Box No. 32," care of this Office.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET:—LARGE and AIRY BUNGALOWS, at Ripon Road, Byculla, and a Small Bungalow, near sea, at Mahim, ten minutes from the Station. Apply to PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

ROOM WANTED.—Spacious ROOM with BATHROOM in Fort.—Apply to "C," care of this Office.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

ALL Extra Parts and Repairing Materials for Celestinas, Aristons, Phœnix Organs, Minstrel Organs, &c., &c., supplied at moderate rates.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the best situated and very comfortable HOTEL in Matheran. Detached Bungalows for Families and commodious Bedrooms are still available for the Hot Season. All Home comforts provided. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Terms Moderate.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed in this Hotel for 5 days, and received every attention from Mr Pestonji, the Proprietor, and the Staff. The Proprietor kindly arranged for a place to cook my food and I am much obliged to him for it. I recommend this Hotel to all Orthodox Hindus—RADHA KISHAN RAI BAHADUR Kashmir.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

A COMFORTABLE and refined HOME for few Gentlemen. Excellent position, open to seabreeze. Apply "B. B.," care of this Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE Rs. 1-4. Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON.—Above Whiteaway and Laidlaw's. The Finest, Coolest, and most Luxurious STUDIO in India.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS earnestly invite an inspection of their High Class portraits, permanent platino types, highly finished enlargements, and their celebrated series of views of India. Prices on Application. N.B.—Hydraulic Lift always available for Visitors.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 (half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs 3, to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Coliwad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera during the late epidemic.....As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality," "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LIMITED. Patent Bonzaline Billiard Balls, Specially recommended during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to crack or warp as easily as real Ivory, and are only half the price.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

DIABETES and ACIDITY cure in 48 hours. Price per bottle, Rs. 3. Apply to Dr. J. C. MUKERJI, Ranaghat, Bengal.

MANGOES! AFOOS MANGOES! Rs. 3 and PYREE, Rs. 2 per dozen, delivered in Bombay. Up-country orders also executed. TUKINA, Bazar Supplier, at Khara Kua, Bombay.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes Of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

HAND-BOOK, OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 6,
Packing and Postage extra,
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Colaba Causeway, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. J. C. Stewart, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. J. C. Stewart and Co., tailors, consisting of pieces of tweed, flannel, serge and other cloth, ready-made coats, trousers and suits, collars, neckties and scarves, buttons, glass-door cupboards, chairs, writing desk, counter, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 51, Medows Street, Fort, opposite Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee Watchmaker, the handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood furniture consisting of sideboard screens, round and writing tables, teapoys, cabinets, cots, bentwood chairs, marble topped tables, English ice-box with filter counters, show cases, glassware and crockery, lamps, large size No. 8 cooking stove with chimney and water tank, China matting, &c., the property of Mr. T. SMITH.

The property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Hedge, Bandora Hill, Bandora, opposite St. Mary's Church, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Roberts and others, bi stplateware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square solid iron-framed pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, wind-proof lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of A. J. GARRETT, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF ONE CASE GRENADINES.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the consigned, and on account and at the risk of NATHURAM SHIVNARAYEN, Amritsar.

D 2640—1 case 24 pieces 36-51"-757 1-8 yards silk flowered and spotted grenadines.

SALE OF 7 CASES COTTON PRINTS.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the consigned and on account and at the risk of Mr. BEINATH RAMNATH.

F C W 25919 —1 case durable bordered cotton prints.
56114-15—2 cases double bordered cotton prints.
56116-17—2 cases double bordered cotton prints.
56244-45—2 cases double bordered cotton prints.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, IRON SAFE, SILVERWARE, GOLD, DIAMOND AND PEARL JEWELLERY, WEARING APPAREL, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Vassonjee Pursotum, consisting of blackwood and teakwood furniture, English iron safe on stand, pictures, globe lamps, cotton, woollen and silk clothes, silver utensils, gold half-hunting and hunting watches by Dent and John Jones, gold watch-guards, diamond and emerald rings, pearls, &c.

The property will be on view to-day.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

The property of Mr. EDWARD SHREWSBURY, consisting of teakwood cots, almyrah, dressing and washhand tables, looking glass, cash-box, crockery and glassware, books, &c.

15 boxes choice Swiss cigars, a quantity of Pinoto's disinfecting powder in barrels and tins, fluid in bottles, and bar soap.

On account of the concerned—
1 case imitation jewlery.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Cassumjee.—
7061—B M M C 2281½—2 cases 80 gross round tin whistles.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome victoria in good order.
1 strong double-seated brougham,
1 serviceable office shigram.
1 handsome light victoria with grey Arab horse and harness
2 pneumatic tyre safety bicycles.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 362 PACKAGES VERAWAL AND SHAHAPORE COTTON.

On TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Press Godown at Colaba, by order of Amersey Damodar, and on account and at the risk of Memon Dada Hajee Ebram Mahomed of Verawal—

298 buffias } Verawal and Shahapore cotton.
64 docras }
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th May, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 grey Persian horse, 14 1-4, 7 years old, very fast, goes in saddle, believed sound.
1 second-hand glass-fronted brougham,
1 country-bred pony, 13-3, 5 years, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 strong-built victoria with a bay Arab horse and harness
1 handsome strong English-built dog-cart with a bay Arab horse and harness a very stylish turnout.
1 bay Australian, 15½ugh, goes well in a harness very quiet, and a set of harness.
The property of Captain W. G. HATHERALL:—
1 stud-bred, brown waler, 15 hands, aged, quiet to ride or drive, perfectly sound, not sick or sorry, and a set of black harness.
1 handsome strong-built dog-cart, in very good order.

AUCTION SALE of Arab Horses and Ponies, at Mr. Ahmed Mahomed Misari's Stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place—

25 Arab horses and ponies, the property of different native dealers.

The horses are now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, Waste Paper, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder:—

On TUESDAY, the 1st prox., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grains, and cotton sweepings, etc.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 1st prox., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tents, near Esplanade Bandstand, teak and blackwood household furniture, glass and crockery ware, table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, table ornaments, one grand concert pianoforte, music books, reading books, washing machine, a fine fox-hound dog and some fox-terrier dogs, the property of Messrs. A. KING and F. FISH.

The property will be on view from to-morrow.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved substantial made household furniture also Butnagherry and English-made furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, fine electro-plated ware, one first-rate rosewood semigrand pianoforte by "Schiemayer" in very good order, very rich table ornaments, rich Brussles, Persian and Cumbay carpets, brass telescopic lamps, brass bedstead, valuable carved screens, there and five light gas chandeliers, Indian armoury, Japanese cabinets, one iron fire-resisting safe on stand one handsome strong English-built four seated open carriage by "Kesterton, in very good order, one strong single seated office brougham, one handsome strong Madras built buggy in very good order, one pair of handsome chesnut Arab horses, both go in single and double harness, one handsom bay Arab, regularly ridden by a lady, goes well in harness, sets of brass mounted double and single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of A. BREEDS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 28th May, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF HOSIERY, SOCKS AND STOCKINGS, SHIRTS, SCARFS, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Oomer Hassein and others, insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of a quantity of hosiery, cotton, woollen and coloured socks and stockings of sizes and sorts, guernsey shirts, night caps, scarfs, neckties, belts, tissue shawls, handkerchiefs, towels, empty boxes, chairs, stool, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 28th May, 1897.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettal.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... „ 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches

By Order,
C. BERESFORD, Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... „ 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON,	HONGKONG,	SHANGHAI.
AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	SOURABAYA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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A MOST PLEASANT AND PERFECT
NERVE BRACER AND VITALISER.

This agreeable phosphated Tonic is eminently restorative, sustaining and refrigerative.
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Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breast, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA which ever required, and see that you get them, as unprincipal wonders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons phrasing.

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LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued, Bank of England Notes, Sovereigns and Foreign Monies sold and Exchanged.

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ESTABLISHED 1863.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,402½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	{ 10,000 / { 15,000	100	{ 100 / { 75	{ 10 p.c.	115
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,20,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	89
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£23	£12½	6pr. ct.	305

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	5,000	1,100	all	...	605
Anglo-Indian	1,315	...	100	Nil	47
Aurungabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Ellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	2
Bombay Unlisted	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	5/
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	590
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,640
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	830
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,030xd
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	730
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	605
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	575
Curri m bhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,110xd
David Mill	1,400	50	500	dvdRs.30	555
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	640
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	550
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	700
Hing u ghat Mills	700	500	500	40	600
Howard and Bullough s	1,500	500	500	25	750
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	500
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,515
Imperial Cotton	900	50	500	dvdRs.15	5.5
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,030
Indo-China Manufactur ing Co., Ld	1700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	760xd.
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	235xd.
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	900
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandelsh	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.30	775
Khan g as hi Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao M a c kunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	750
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	250
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Laxmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1050
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.100	3,400
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
M a n o c k j e e Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs100	2,490
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	130
Morarji Goculdas	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.75	2,125
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs26	400
Pre mi e r y Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs32	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	910xd.
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs8	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,725
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	840
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	dvdRs.20	300
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	25	370
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	5,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	695
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.12	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	52
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	500
Venkhat n k e r Lukh m i shunk e r C Mill Co. Ld.	900	1500	900	dvdRs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	775
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	810
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	300
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	105
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	158
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	7,000
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,750
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 5	64
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	500
ombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,150
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr. ct.	200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs12	201
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct	375
ndian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	360
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	182
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	10	dvdRs15	180
Napier Hotels	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	10	100	dvd Rs 6	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	500
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,125
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	150
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvdRs11	29xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Sugnar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	500	...	650
The Tapti Valley	36,000	500	60	...	122½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Karrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Bellary	107	1,000	1,000	dvd 11 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
ombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	110
Breals Cawnpore Press Co., L.	500	200	200	14	180
Broach City Press Co. Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs50	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	320
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	137½
Khanagum	240	450	450	Rs 40	450
Mahuya Press Co., Ld.	300	260	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	377½
Mumbai M.	1,000	250	all	15	200
New Beras	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	165
Prince of Wales	500	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	270
Votcart	..	600	10	dvd Rs65	1,050

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three and-a-half per cent Reduced 103-10
Three and-a-half per cent 1893 102
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans ... 125
New 3 per cent Loan 3 per cent. 1877 ....
City of Paris Loan ....
Port Trust Bond 108

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 31m. High Water, 9-59m. 9-22a. Low Water, 2-50m., 3-21a.
Municipal Ward Election of a Councillor, Municipal office, 5 p.m.
Music at the St. George's Hospital, 5 p.m.

THIRTEEN HOURS' ADORATION, MOUNTT. CARMEL'S CHURCH, BANDORA.—On Sunday next there will be this devotion in the above Church, High Mass commencing at 7 a.m. At 5 p.m. there will be sermon, followed by a procession and solemn Benediction. The St. Paul's Band will be in attendance both morning and evening.

REPORTED THEFT AT WARDEN ROAD.—Jaffer Hajibhai, residing at Warden Road, has reported to the police the theft of one currency note for Rs. 100, two for 50 each, and ten for Rs. 10 each, in all property, valued at Rs. 300. One of complainant's servants left the service on the 25th instant.

FALL OFF A STAIRCASE.—Bhagobai, a woman, aged fifty years, residing on the second floor of a house at Nishanpada Road, went to work in a godown at Dongree Street on Wednesday morning. About 6 o'clock in the evening she was descending a flight of stairs in the godown, when she accidentally slipped and fell down, fracturing her right thigh. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday Inspector Harris charged Jetha Jiva, a ghorawalla in the employ of Haji Moosa Haji Mahomed with furious driving and thereby colliding his conveyance with that of Mr. Solomon Judah, and causing damage to the extent of Rs. 50. The accused was fined Rs. 30, while the complainant was referred to the Civil Court to recover the damage sustained by him.

AN APPLICATION REFUSED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sunders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Crasge, pleader, appeared on behalf of John Nazareth, a Portuguese, and applied for permission to prosecute Bhagoe, woman, for falsely charging him with violating her modesty, of which charge the accused was acquitted. The magistrate refused to entertain the application, remarking that the woman's story was not totally false, but was greatly exaggerated.

FEAST OF OUR LADY OF ST. ANNE, BANDORA.—On Sunday next the feast of Our Lady of St. Anne will be celebrated in the St. Anne's Chapel, Palli Hill, Bandora, beginning on Saturday with vespers at 7 in the evening and on the following day (Sunday) Low Masses at 6-30 and 9-30 a.m. and High Mass at 10 o'clock a.m. St. Victor's Band will be in attendance and will sing Morzart's Mass No. 7. The preacher for the occasion will be the Revd. Father Stanislaus Fonseca, Chaplain of Vadala, Dadur.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE REVD. FR. WILLY, S.J.—At a general meeting of the ex-Aloysians resident in Bombay, held on the 23rd instant, it was resolved that steps be taken to perpetuate in a suitable manner the memory of the late Revd. Jos. A. Willy, S. J., the esteemed first Rector and Principal of the St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore, and that subscriptions be invited in this connection from all the ex-Aloysians in the Bombay Presidency, it being left to the Aloysian managing committee to decide hereafter as to what shape the memorial shall take.

MISCHIEF BY A FRIGHTENED HORSE.—About 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, a mail phaeton, belonging to Mr. Limji Maneckji, residing on Cumballa Hill, was being driven along the Girgaum Road, when the horse attached to the carriage shied at a passing tramcar, and becoming unmanageable collided with a Municipal lamp and smashed it. The animal then dashed through the gate of Shunkerset House, damaging the wall and the carriage considerably, the former to the extent of Rs. 10 and the latter Rs. 400. The Municipal authorities were informed about the damage done to the lamp.

FOUND DEAD.—About 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, the dead body of a fisherman, apparently aged about thirty-five years, was found floating on the surface of the water in sea, off Mazagon Bunder, by a policeman attached to the harbour-gun. The body which was much decomposed, was towed to the shore at Bori Bunder, where it was found that a stone had been tied round his legs and four Magalore tiles round his neck. The body appears to be buried at sea from a boat laden with Mangalore tiles at sea. Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday afternoon, at Bori Bunder, on view of the body, when the jury brought in an open verdict.

THE PROPOSED MATUNGA ROAD.—" One of the Signatories " writes :—Some time ago a memorial was sent to the local Corporation by the residents and landlords of Matunga and surrounding villages to construct certain new roads therein. The memorialists failed, however, for some reason or other, and another effort is being made to memorialize the same body to reconsider the subject. I humbly protest against the system of taking the signatures, namely, on blank paper. The memorial is couched as from the residents and property-holders of those villages, and most of the signatories of a particular office I could name are none of these, some of them even having never seen these localities.

MUSIC AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of, Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme, at the George's Hospital, this evening, at 5 o'clock :—

March.....Jolly Johnnies.....Squire.
Aria.....Lucia di Lammermoor.....Donizetti.
Fantasia.....French Melodies.....Kappey.
Valse.....Carnival Sebres.....Petras.
Selection.....La Cigale.....Caryll.
Polka.....Toujours Galant.....Fanrbach.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PARSEE SPECIALISTS FOR EUROPE.—By to-day's mail steamer Mr. Merwan D. Kanga, of the firm of Messrs. P. D. Kanga and Company, glass decorators of Church Gate Street, proceeds to England for the purpose of further pursuing his studies in the art which he in conjunction with his brothers has chosen for a profession. It is his intention to visit the principal cities of Europe where the art of glass manufacture and decoration flourishes most, and thence to travel to America with the same laudable object. It will be remembered that Mr. Merwan being an experienced cricketer proceeded in 1888 to England with a Parsee team, and after playing in that country he stayed there to learn the art of decorating glass. Soon after his return to Bombay, he established the firm which has so deservedly gained a local name and fame, and subsequently (in 1892) he went to Australia to acquire a further knowledge of it. Those who have visited his showroom, admire the charming taste of his wares, and among his customers are almost all the Native Chiefs and Princes of India, and the principal citizens of Bombay. Mr. Pundole, of Messrs. Duke and Sons, manufacturers of aerated waters, who was also a member of the cricket team that went to England in 1888, and who learned the manufacture of soda and other aerated waters on scientific principles, also goes to England by this evening's mail steamer, with the view of enhancing his knowledge in this useful and lucrative business. Mr. Bomanjee Cowasjee Chinoy, of the Yacht Club, accompanies his Parsee friends to England.

A RELIEF FUND IN NASIK.

A FAMINE Relief fund has been started at Nasik by some well-known charitably inclined Bhattias, Lohanas and other gentlemen of Bombay for distributing khichdi to the famine-stricken people at Nasik in which further subscriptions are acknowledged as follows :—

	Rs.	a.
200 bags grain from grain trading fund sent by Dharsey Nanji and Co.	1,687	7
Bai Motlibai Jehangirji Wadia	500	0
Shet Manilal Mulji	101	0
Shet Shriram Malari	51	0
Shet Chaturbhuj Khimji	51	0
Shet Gangji Lakmidas	51	0
Shet Toolsidas Dwarkadas	51	0
Shet Callianji Kessowji	51	0
Shet Khatao Latiba	51	0
Shet Hurkissondas Jugjivandas	51	0
Shet Mathooradas Rowji	51	0
Shets Mulchand Vussonji and Co.	51	0
Shet Heerji Govindji (pawas) worth	50	0
Shet Thakarsey Mooljl (cloth) worth	125	0
Shet Purmanund Nursey	51	0
Shet Vullubhdas Heerji	51	0
Shet Dwarkadas Vussonji	51	0
Shet Tricumji Roophnath	51	0
Shet Haji Sakoor Haji Cassum	25	0
Shet Dawraj Mowji	25	0
Shet Raghowji Heerji	25	0
Shet Anandji Dayal Nathoo	25	0
Shet Kathar Tatia through Cassidas Purshotim	25	0
Shet Dawji Nurpal	15	0
Shet Dewji Hirji	15	0
Shet Dewji Virji	15	0
Rao Bahadur Parbhoodas Kersondas	12	0
Mr. A Meneses	10	0
Shet Vussonji Velji	10	0
Shet Jetha Dewji	10	0
Shet Soonderji Nathoo	10	0
Shet Vussenji Nathoo	5	0
	3,303	7
Previously acknowledged	4,454	7
Total	7,757	7

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

A HANDSOME DIVIDEND.

THE twelfth annual ordinary general meeting of Marcks and Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 43, Esplanade Road, Mr. Alexander McKenzie, chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding. It was most gratifying to learn from the report that through the exertions of the manager the shareholders were able to obtain a dividend of fifteen per cent. This is exceptionally good, considering that famine and pestilence have to a great extent disorganised Bombay trade. For this most successful result the chairman paid a very high compliment to the manager, to whose painstaking efforts it was due. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was unanimously taken as read by the meeting :—

The twelfth annual balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss showing the result of the company's operations for the year ending 28th February, 1897, which the directors have the pleasure of submitting, must be considered satisfactory. The company's stock has been carefully taken by the staff of assistants, and has been verified by the acting manager, liberal allowances having been made for all goods which are considered to have depreciated in value. The amount available for distribution, including balance from last year, is Rs. 1,10,193-5-9, and your directors recommend that it should be distributed as follows :—Depreciation of furniture, fixtures, and workmen's tools, Rs. 1,500 ; dividend at 15 per cent., free of income-tax, Rs. 30,000 ; managing director's commission on the above dividend, Rs. 3,000 ; reserve fund, Rs. 30,000 ; balance to be carried to next year, Rs. 12,693-5-9, total Rs. 1,10,193-5-9. The dividend to be paid on and after Thursday, the 1st July, 1897. Mr. T. A. Walsh, having gone to Europe, Mr. G. C. Pilnston has been asked to join the board, and now retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election. Mr. F. L. McAfee, the company's auditor, also retires from office, but is eligible for re-election.

The chairman, in proposing the adoption of the above report, together with the audited accounts, made up to the 28th February last, remarked that, considering the year of trial through which Bombay had passed, it was very creditable to the management of the company that they had been able to earn the profit which they had made. The chairman could hardly say anything more than that the manager deserved the best thanks of the shareholders for the pains that he had taken for their interest. They had every confidence in their directors and active manager for the work that they had been doing. Everything had been so satisfactorily conducted that it was not necessary to offer any explanation, but if any shareholder desired him to clear any point, he would be glad to do so.

Mr. L. Lukhmidas seconded the proposition, and as no shareholder desired to make any remarks, it was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. G. Claridge proposed that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share be paid on and after Thursday, the 1st July, 1897. Mr. Lukhmidas Ramdas having seconded the motion, it was carried unanimously.

Mr. G. C. Pilnston was re-elected a director for the ensuing year.

Mr. F. L. McAfee, the company's auditor, who, the chairman said, had worked to the satisfaction of the shareholders and the directors, was re-appointed auditor of the company for the ensuing year, on a remuneration of Rs. 300 per annum.

Mr. Maneckji Bharucha proposed that a month's salary be distributed among the employes of the company, as the acting manager suggested, and the board approved.

Mr. Lakmidas Ramdas seconded the proposition.

The chairman, in putting the motion to the meeting, remarked that he was glad to receive such a proposition, and considered the bonus as well earned by the staff. The proposition was adopted.

The best thanks of the shareholders were also tendered to the directors, managing director, and acting manager, for the satisfactory manner in which they conducted the affairs of the company during the last year. The chairman said that the motion required no support from himself. The large dividend which they had been enabled to declare was a sufficient proof that the staff worked well and creditably.

The meeting then passed a vote of thanks to the chairman, who in acknowledging the compliment, said that in the name of himself and the officers of the company, he thanked the meeting for the appreciation that had been shown to them in their endeavours to make the company successful. It was a patent fact that they had got an able manager, and though it was probable that the coming year might not be so successful as the one that they had passed through, yet they would do their utmost to pay a handsome dividend, as they had paid for the last year.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE SIR WAGHJI WADHWAN CAMP MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company, was held at the registered office, 12, Hummum Street, Fort, on Wednesday afternoon, when the following report of the board of directors was read and adopted :—

Your directors feel much pleasure in laying before you their first report, giving a brief account of the arrangements made by them, with regard to the construction of mill buildings and ordering out of engines, boilers, and spinning machineries, &c., required for the above mills. A plot of ground admeasuring about 22,000 square yards, and situate in the Wadhwan Camp on the bank of the Wadhwan River, has been purchased by your directors. That plot, your directors are glad to say, has two frontages on the public main roads. Mill buildings are being erected on the said plot. The building work is being carried on and has almost been completed. The roof work and the foundations of engine and boiler houses and chimney have been carried on with great swiftness, and your directors hope to complete the whole thing in about two months. Your directors have purchased a Tandem Compound Condensing Engine of 400 I. H. P. of J. and Wm. McNaught, through Messrs. Drewett and Chowna, the shipment of which has been fixed for the month of April last. This engine is capable of driving 15,000 spindles and 250 looms, and it has the capability of driving twice the number of spindles and looms above stated by fixing two more cylinders to the crank on the opposite side. They have also purchased two boilers each of 120 lbs. pressure per square inch of Penman & Co. through Messrs. Jamasjee & Manekjee ; one of which has already arrived, and the other is expected shortly. The blowing, carding and spinning machineries have been bought of Tweedale & Smalley through Mr. J. Herbert Dankerly. A part of these machineries has arrived and the rest is expected to arrive in about two months. Your directors have appointed Mr. Vishwanath Prabhooram Vaidya as an additional director and your confirmation is requested to the said nomination. Under Article 94 of the Articles of Association of your company, Messrs. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey and Dayaljee Jethabhai retire but are eligible for re-election.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sheikh s—5 bales wool and 2 bales goat hair, Esmail Ebram ; 13 bales wool, Moledina Lalljee ; 11 bales wool, S J Mahomed ; 22 bal s wool, S J Mahomed ; 22 bales wool, Tyeb Hajee ; 5 bales silk waste, Lulloobhoy Nanaohoy ; 24 bales wool, C Nanjee.

Rufford Hall s—5 bales silk waste, Lulloobhoy ; 60 bales cowhides, Owen and Okell.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—22 bales hides, Edward Bates and Co ; 4 bales cotton carpets, F N Thanawalla ; 109 bales twist, Tyabjee and Co ; 116 cases tea, Grindlay Groom and Co ; 34 cwt ivory, Rahmat Fussia and Co ; 3,999 cwt castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Rufford Hall s—210 cwt sandalwood, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Venus s—119 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 252 bales cotton Volkart Brothers ; 110 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Algoa s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 20 bales hemp, John L Kerston and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Thorndale s—4,018 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 1,000 cwt rapeseed, Nanoo Khairaz and Co.

Algoa s—3,000 cwt poppyseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Matlaley Hall s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 1,513 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Rufford Hall s—1,680 cwt teaseed, Ralli Brothers.

Heronspool s—319 cwt teaseed and 8,638 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Venus s—2,01 cwt rapeseed, Owen and Okell.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imparatrix s—440 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 120 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Vindobona s—220 bales cotton, Gill and Co ; 335 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Vindobona s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Brindisi s—236 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 75 bales twist, A O Tyab ; 25 cwt mowra flowers, S S Pery ; 70 cwt cloves, M M Essabhoy.

Letimbro s—50 bales twist, Hajee A Esmail and Co ; 500 bales twist, P F Talati ; 118 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co ; 1,200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 400 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Brindisi s—4 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Letimbro s—400 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Brindisi s—220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 45 bales cotton, Tata and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Currance and Co.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We hear that Syed Ali Bilgrami retires from the Nizam's Government of his own free will on a pension of Rs. 900 a month from the 7th October, 1897, the beginning of the next Fasly year, as it is his intention to settle down at one of the English Universities. The article in a contemporary on the subject is misleading and is said to have been inspired by those who are too anxious to divide the Departments under him.

THAT the invitation to the Madras Volunteer Guards to take part in the Birthday parade was appreciated was proved by the fact that upwards of two hundred and fifty of all ranks, or about half the regiment, were present. The cyclists section was in good force and looked uncommonly well. A certain amount of self-denial is required when a parade involves getting up at 4-30 a.m., or even earlier, and the giving up a slice of a general holiday.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL is pleased to make the following appointments, vice Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, retired :—Mr. J. F. Fleet, I.C.S, C.I.E., to be Frist Grade Commissioner ; Mr. E. J. Ebden, I.C.S., B.A. (Cantab.), to be Second Grade Commissioner ; Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, I.C.S., M.R.A.C., to be Senior Collector, continuing to act as Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture ; Mr. M. C. Gibb, I.C.S., LL.B., (Cantab.), to be Junior Collector.

LIEUTENANT H. DEV. HARVEST, 9th Madras Infantry, is to act as Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, during the absence on leave of Major A. Wapshare, or pending further orders.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL is pleased to promote Mr. A. W. Shepard, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent rank, with effect from the 21st January 1897.

MR. R. P. JEHANGIR has been appointed to act as Fourth Assistant Collector of Customs, vice Mr. R. J. Sharman, and Mr. Fazalullah Lutfullah to act as Fifth Assistant Collector of Customs, vice Mr. R. P. Jehangir.

MR. J. WILLCOCKS, officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, has been appointed under-Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department (Railway), with effect from the 19th May 1897, vice Mr. R. C. Dyson, transferred, or until further orders.

OPENING the third Free Picture Exhibition at West Ham on May 3, Sir Henry Irving, in responding to the vote of thanks, said he seemed to be quite familiar with the Hall and the faces he saw around him, for he had never ceased to hear from his dear friend and colleague, Miss Ellen Terry, of the cordial reception she had met with when she had visited that Hall some years ago. Indeed he felt quite jealous of her, and he was looking forward to an opportunity of taking her down there, either to the Hall or to the theatre. He observed, by the way, that their theatre was called an opera house, presumably because they so rarely had operas there. He did not think it could be for any other reason, though there were thousands of estimable people who would go to see a play at the Crystal Palace, yet who would be horrified at the idea of going to see it in a theatre, even in one conducted on such admirable and respectable principles as the Lyceum. With regard to the proposal for a municipal theatre there was no doubt that in the time to come there would be municipal theatres as there were other municipal buildings, but in the meantime they had an admirable theatre, and he would be most happy to go there in the future if they would make room for him.

AT the next general meeting of the Madras Municipal Commissioners, to be held on the 31st instant, Mr. V. Varadappa Naidu Garu will move :—"That Lady Graduates be included in the list of voters of the Madras Municipality and the Government be addressed to amend the Act to include the Lady Graduates as voters." This is an awakening indeed. We shall soon, perhaps, have infant marriage, compulsory widowhood and other abuses put down with the assistance of our Civic Fathers.

BANGALORE was not long ago described by a facetious writer as 'the most lawyer-ridden place in India.' There would seem to be a good deal of truth in this, as we learn from a southern contemporary that the Resident in Mysore, acting in his capacity as the head of the local Government for the Civil and Military Station, has, in view of the process by which the local Bar is rapidly gluttinizing, invited the opinion of the older Advocates on the advisability of reducing the strength of the Bar to a certain minimum by which the requirements of the Courts and the litigant public within his direct jurisdiction may be more efficiently served. This is, no doubt, a very serious suggestion, and opens up a very important subject, as there is the danger of every lawyer becoming his own client. However desirable it may seem to be to place a limit on the strength of the practising Bar, the principle of suppressing the lawyer by law is not by any means a sound one.

A DELHI correspondent writes :—Early on the 19th instant, morning, about 1 a.m., a frontier man was observed placing placards on the principal streets and mosques in the city. The policeman on duty imagining him to be the usual type of bill-sticker, failed to take any notice of the placard, but later on, when people began to move about and the purport of the bill read, it became known that the contents of the paper was a call upon all true believers to join in a "jahad," the names of several Moulvies are mentioned on the paper who are said to have sanctioned the action. A copy of the placard is now in the hands of the police who are making enquiries, but as no name of the printers or publishers is placed on the paper, this may prove not an easy task to accomplish. The whole thing may be merely a hoax, but such inflammatory matter should be put a stop to being published, especially at a time when the feelings in the bazaar are so strained between the Hindus and Mahomedans.

THE House of Commons Committee which is inquiring into the working of the Royal Lifeboat Institution had a somewhat exciting sitting on May 3. Mr. E. H. Bayley, the author of a magazine article containing the accusations which gave rise to the investigation, was the first witness called. He gave a detailed statement as to his relations to the institution, and denied that he was in any sense a "discarded contractor." He proceeded to make various statements in support of his allegation that the published accounts of the institution were misleading, and asserted that Sir E. Birbeck, in his evidence, had endeavoured to throw on the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York blame which should have rested on himself. The general management of the institution was extravagant ; members of lifeboat crews were treated parsimoniously, while gratuities and high pay were given to officials in London. It had been alleged by Sir E. Birkbeck and the secretary that there had been only one case of extortion on the part of a lifeboat crew, but at Lloyd's constant complaints had been made. The witness cited twenty cases of alleged extortion, which had been supplied to him by Colonel Hozier, the secretary of Lloyds. It was agreed that the list should be printed, and that Colonel Hozier should be invited to attend and explain it. The witness proceeded to make further allegations respecting the conduct of lifeboat cr

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FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

	Rs. a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15 12
½ " " " 7-8 or, post free	8 0
¼ " " " 3-12 or, post free	4 4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpar, near Calcutta

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With Portrait of His Highness RASULKHANJI, NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

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shipment, at Rs. 12¼. The market closes quiet but steady; we quote along side:—

Welsh Hartley	...	*Nil.*
West "	—	*Nil.*
Australian ...	...	*Nil.*
Powell's ...	...	Rs. 22½ per ton.
Cardiff ...	...	*Nil.*
Japan ...	...	*Nil.*
Bengal ...	...	Rs. 12¼ "
Singareni ...	...	*Nil.*
Seebpore ...	...	Rs. 12½ "
Giridhi ...	...	" 14 "
Deshagur ...	...	" 13½ "
Heilger's Bengal ...		" 12¼ "
Turner Morrison's Bengal		" 12¼ "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The enquiry for this staple has been very limited, and exporters to Europe have purchased to only a small extent. Local Mills have been moderate buyers, and takings by them during the week have amounted to some 2,000 bales. New Bengal and Broach for forward delivery have also been done, the quotation for the former having fallen off Rs. 2 per candy, while that for Bhownugger is Re. 1 lower, other descriptions remaining at the previous level. To-day, matters have not improved by any means, and, on the contrary, it is reported that all life has apparently gone out of the market. There is no enquiry on European shippers' account, and the Mills are taking hardly anything. In New Cotton the demand has fallen off, and sellers are willing to accept Re. 1 less, but buyers are few.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop into Bombay during the past week have been 50,000 bales, compared with 38,500 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 61,500 bales in the corresponding week last year, the falling off in the Receipts of new cotton this season as against last, to date, being now 541,500 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	May	Rs. 170—2 1-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	do	" 160—2 7-64.	
Do. Good	do	" 153—2 3-4d.	
Selatee, Fine	do	" 179—3 3-16d.	
Do. Fully Good	do	" 172—3 1-16d.	
Khandesh, Fully Good	do	" 170—3 1-32d.	
Dhollera, Fine	do	" 193—3 13-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	do	" 183—3 1-4d.	
Do. Good	do	" 176—3 1-8d.	
S G Dharwar Good	do	" 196—3 7-16d.	
Westerns	do	" 187—3 5-16d.	
Broach, Fine	do	" 204—3 9-16d.	
Do. Good	do	" 194—3 13-32d.	

The Arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season, 1896-97. F. P. Bales.	Season, 1895-96. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	305,000	330,000
Berar	287,500	338,000
Khandeish	238,000	300,000
Barsi and Nuggur	62,500	93,000
Hingunghat	10,000	14,500
Persian and Sind	19,500	57,500
Broach	133,500	212,500
Dholleras	186,500	377,000
Compta and Dharwar	46,500	57,500
Westerns	5,000	5,500
	1,294,000	1,835,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.
For the week	49,718	61,879	73,196
From 1st Jan. to 26th May	1,038,913	1,432,764	1,097,492
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	31,321	16,224	1,350
From 1st Jan. to 26th May	393,244	561,104	398,326
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For the week	7,881	1,378	1,918
From 1st Jan. to 26th May	238,692	191,546	76,673

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Prices show no change from those of a week ago, except that *Rapeseed* is somewhat lower. Very little has been doing, and local Mills are reported to be taking up all the Wheat; stocks are still small.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	58,134	139,233	309,452
Do. from 1st January to 26th May	541,804	2,408,320	2,181,444
Linseed for the week	24,851	148,034	91,098
Do. from 1st January to 26th May	226,571	2,710,054	2,189,175
Rapeseed for the week	119,352	59,236	146,911
Do. from 1st January to 26th May	665,472	536,650	1,483,580
Gingellyseed for the week	8,032	3,510	9,832
Do. from 1st January to 26th May	371,414	810,170	712,982

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	...	123,011	215,093
Do. from 1st January to 26th May	811	934,038	751,162
Linseed for the week	35,109	58,058	106,876
Do. from 1st January to 26th May	231,393	2,007,995	1,578,981
Rapeseed for the week	74,643	13,821	65,555
Do. from 1st January to 26th May	393,704	488,682	1,038,288
Gingellyseed for the week	10,018	30,035	2,001
Do. from 1st January to 26th May	347,400	999,390	922,76

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 27.

The Clan Line steamer Imperialist left here this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this evening.

SINGAPORE, MAY 27.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. Mazagon (extra) left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. Hydaspes (extra) arrived here yesterday morning.

HONGKONG, MAY 27.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, from Bombay, arrived here to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 13-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	113 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118⅝
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 7-16
Bar Silver	27 9-16

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 27.

DURING the past week business generally has been dull, despite the continuance of the abated form taken by the prevailing pestilence some two or three weeks ago. The political situation in Europe remains unsettled, and therefore still a disturbing element as well, although the telegraphic advices to hand this morning point to a less unfavourable state of affairs in that quarter. Shippers have taken very little Cotton on account of European buyers, and the local Mills have purchased only moderately. In Wheat and Seeds the position as regards both prices and business is the same, as it was at the end of last week, the markets continuing very quiet, and stocks small. In presence of an increased demand for Money and a scarcity of supply, the Bank of Bombay to-day raised its rate to 10 per cent. In Exchange there has been but little change in a quiet to firm market, rates this evening closing 3-32d. higher for Bank and 1-8d. for Private Paper compared with last Thursday's level; while Government Paper has been dull and declining, quotations being 3-4 per cent. lower for 3½, and ¼ per cent. for 3 per Cents. In Freights only a very small business has been doing, and that almost, if not entirely, to Continental ports. Dealers have restricted their takings to what they actually want, and business in Imports has, in consequence, been barred from showing any improvement.

MONEY.—As disclosed by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued on Tuesday for Monday, when the Bank was closed for a holiday, the Cash Balance showed the material increase of nearly 12½ lakhs, at some 93¾ lakhs, going against a decrease of about 16¼ lakhs in the preceding week, at 81¼ lakhs. The chief item contibuting to the augmented balance was Loans, in which there was an addition of 23¾ lakhs, and in Bills Discounted and Purchased one of 3 lakhs, with another of one lakh in Balances with other Banks; while, on the other hand, from Public Deposits at the Head Office and Branches there were withdrawals to the extent of 2¼ lakhs and ½ lakh, respectively, and in Private Deposits a falling off of 14¼ lakhs. Government Securities decreased by close upon 1 lakh.

Owing to a scarcity of Money and an increased demand for accommodation, the Directors of the Bank of Bombay at their meeting this afternoon raised the Bank's rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper by one per cent., making the minimum now stand at 10 per cent.; the quotation in the open market is 9 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—On Friday last the market opened quiet in tone at 1s. 2 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The Bazaar came out as sellers, and rates then became firmer. Three months' sight Merchants' Bills were scarce all day, but the market closed firm. The following day rates were firm at 1s. 2 5-16 to 11-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance. Merchants' Bills were placed to a moderate extent, and the demand for Bank Paper was small. The market was closed on Monday for a holiday and re-opened the following day quiet but steady at 1s. 2 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2½d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of Bank Paper was taken at 1s. 2 3-8d., but Merchants' Bills were scarce. On Wednesday rates were quiet at 1s. 2 3-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 1-4d. for three months' sight Credits. The Bazaar having been buyers of some Telegraphic rates soon gave way 1-32d. all round, and a small amount of Merchants' Bills were placed at 1s. 2 15-32d. To-day the market opened firm in tone at 1s. 2 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 7-16 to 15-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount having been placed early in the day at the former rate, Bazaar re-sales of Telegraphic then came out for June delivery, and rates advanced all round, closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 2 13-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 2 13-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 2 7-16d.	"
Credits	3 do.	1s. 2 17-32d.	"
Do.	6 do.	1s. 2 19-32d.	"
Documents	3 mos' sight	1s. 2 9-16d.	"
Do.	6 do.	1s. 2 5-8d.	"

There were some 32 lakhs of Indian Council Bills allotted yesterday, of which some 16¼ lakhs were to Calcutta, 6¼ lakhs to Bombay, and 9¼ lakhs to Madras, the rate obtained having been 1s. 2 5-16d., tenders at which were accepted in full. Of Telegraphic Transfers 1 lakh were allotted to Madras, at 1s. 2 13-32d., the tender having been accepted in full. Extra allotments were also made, consisting of ½ lakh of Bills on Bombay at 1s. 2 11-32d., and 1½ lakh of Transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 2 7-16d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—At opening last mail day the market was quiet but steady, and rates, which opened at 104 3-8 and 104 5-8 for Money and Account, for 3½ per Cents, declined to 104 1-8 and 104 1-4, in the two positions, respectively, and closed at the lower level, with 97¼ quoted for three per Cents. Rates were given the following day at 104 and 104 1-8 for Money and Account, in a quiet market, and closed at the same level. Threes stood at 99. On re-opening on Tuesday rates were quiet at 103 15-16 for Money and 104 for Account for 2½ per Cents, from which they declined 1-16 per cent. in the latter position, having been quoted at the close at 103 15-16 for both Money and Account, and 97⅛ for Threes. There was an unsettled feeling in the market on Wednesday, and rates after opening at 103 9-16 for Money and 103 13-16 for Account, for 3½ per Cents, declined to 103⅛, in both positions. For Threes 97¼, nominal, was quoted steady in tone to-day, rates were given at opening at 103 7-16 and 103 11-16 for Cash and the Settlement respectively, and advanced therefrom to 103½ for Money, and 103⅝ for Account, at which they closed; Threes declined to 97.

SHARES.—There has been a decidedly upward tendency in prices, although little or no business has been reported, and the market has been flat. Compared with last Thursday's quotations our prices this evening show an advance of Rs. 50, in New Great Eastern; of Rs. 30, in Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 20, in Standard; of Rs. 15, in Lukhmidass; of Rs. 10, in China; of Rs. 7, in Leopold; and of Rs. 5, in Colaba Land and Mills; and a decline of Rs. 10, in Central India; and of Rs. 5, in Swadeshi. In Presses, Mofussil are Rs. 7½ higher; Alcock Ashdown are Rs. 20 lower. In miscellaneous shares, Marcks and Co., have advanced Rs. 10; and Port Canning and Treacher and Co., Rs. 5 each.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Dealers being without hope of replacing their supplies of Grey Goods at anything like reasonable rates, are insisting on a rise in prices here. Up-country buyers are taking very sparingly, confining their operations to merely their necessary wants. In Bleached Goods, it is reported that medium makes of Mulls, Nainsooks, and Shirtings are in fair demand. A small business at hardening rates has been done in Dyed, Turkey-Red, and Printed Goods. The market for Locally-made Goods is steady. The clearances of Imported Goods from the Bazaar during the week have been about 3,306 packages, and of Local some 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—China buyers have taken about 13,500 bales during the past fortnight. Exchange at Hongkong has improved to Rs. 164, and at Shanghai to Rs. 224½, and this improvement has led to a large business on this side. Sales of Local Yarns have amounted to 5,000 bales. The market here is steady in tone, the following being the official quotations:—

Twist	No.	Mule, As.		to		per lb.
"	8s	"	"	4¾	to 5 5-16	"
"	10s	"	"	4¾	" 5 11-16	"
"	12s	"	"	5	" 5¼	"
"	16s	"	"	5½	" 6¼	"
"	20s	"	"	6	" 6¾	"
"	24s	"	"	6¾	" 7¼	"
"	30s	"	"	7¼	" 7¾	"
"	40s	"	"	8¼	" 8¾	"

COALS.—Sales have been reported during the week of ready *Jardine's Navigation* at Rs. 12-10 per ton, and for May shipment at Rs. 12¼. Deshagur, for May shipment, has been done at Rs. 13 to Rs. 13-2 per ton, and Seebpore, May

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HORSMAN.—May 25, at Madras, the wife of Alfred Horsman, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1897.

WE have received from the Secretariat Volume I., Parts 1 and 2, of the Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, just issued from the Central Press. These volumes—the volume is really two—begin the historical part of the Gazetteer, supplementing the Statistical Accounts of the eighteen British districts and eighty-two Native States of the Bombay Presidency. The Statistical Accounts, together with "Materials towards a Statistical Account of the Town and Island of Bombay," have appeared at intervals since the commencement of the laborious undertaking in 1868, forming thirty-three considerable volumes, with an aggregate of 17,800 pages. Mr. James M. Campbell, who has been the compiler since June 1873, pronounces the general contributions on the history of Guzerat and the Deccan now published the most valuable portion of the Gazetteer. That is high praise coming from one so well qualified to judge. But it must not be taken to detract from the value and the interest of the excellent work the results of which are on permanent record in the thirty-three volumes which preceded them. The need of some authentic information as to the state and history of the different districts of the Presidency appears to have been first felt in 1843. In that year a circular was sent by Government to all the Collectors directing them to include in their next annual reports the fullest available information regarding their districts. They were to give the results of their own and their assistants' observations on the state of the roads not under a separate department, on the streets of the principal towns and the extension and improvement of the communications. They were to acquire a full knowledge of the condition of the country, the causes of progress or retardation, the good measures to be fostered, the evil measures that should be abandoned; and note the effect of British rule on the condition and character of the people, on their caste prejudices and superstitious observances. They are further to trace any alterations for better or worse in dwellings, clothing and diet, improvements in husbandry or handicrafts, and pay special attention to the state of education, particularly among the higher classes. Finally, they were to learn how far existing village institutions were effectual for their purpose, and whether they could be made available for self-government and the management of local taxation for local purposes. All these matters were to receive the attention of the Collector and his assistant when moving about the district, and he was to report fully on them in the same year. Clearly in 1843 the wheels of the administrative machinery were not clogged with work as they have been in recent years with results which can only be regarded with grave misgiving. The circular elicited from the five northern districts reports containing much valuable information—"especially that of Mr. J. D. Inverarity." The Collectors in the other districts apparently could not find time to meet the exacting requirements of the circular of 1843.

In 1867, the Secretary of State requested the Bombay Government to take steps to compile a Gazetteer for the Presidency similar to that which had been prepared in that year for the Central Provinces. The two Revenue Commissioners and the Director of Public Instruction were at once requested to submit a scheme for carrying out the orders of the Secretary of State. The Committee replied that such a visit would be much more onerous than the preparation of a Gazetteer for the Central Provinces, where all was plain sailing. Special qualifications would be required for the article on the Commerce of Bombay; for the accounts of the sacred cities of Nasik and Palitana; of the caves of Ajanta and Ellora; of the Parsis, the Khojas, and of innumerable other castes. The planning of such a work, it was said prophetically, would take much thought and time. The Committee hit the nail on the head when they added that Revenue Officers could not find time for it without neglecting their ordinary duties. The Government was more optimistic. They considered that a Committee consisting of the Revenue Commissioners, the Director of Public Instruction, and the Commissioner of Customs could manage it all with the assistance of an editor and a small copying establishment and get the whole job through in a year. A grant of Rs. 12,000 was allowed for the expenses, including payment of the editor, printing, and "fair remuneration" for the writers of special articles. The idea evidently was that the mass of material available in the different offices of Government and in the eighteen Collectorates was so abundant that it would all come together without confusion or delay once the Committee appointed an editor to put the work through in the moments he could spare from his regular employment. Mr. W. H. Crowe, C.S., at the time acting Professor in the Deccan College, was appointed editor with a stipend of Rs. 200 and Rs. 50 per mensem for establishment. He drew up a plan of work based on the great exemplar, the *Gazetteer* for the Central Provinces, which had taken the fancy of the Secretary of State. In 1869 the draft articles prepared by Mr. Crowe were submitted to Mr.—now Sir William—Hunter, who suggested a considerable enlargement of the programme: "My own conception of the work is that in return for a couple of days' reading the Account should give the new Collector a comprehensive and at the same time a distinct idea of the district he has been sent to administer. . . . The Compiler does not appear to have caught the points on which a Collector would naturally consult the Account. . . . The individual points will differ according to the character of the country. For example, in the deltaic districts the important question is the control of rivers; in dry districts it is the subject of water-supply. But in all cases a District Account besides dealing with local specialties should furnish a historical narration of its revenue and expenditure since it passed under British rule, of the sums which have been taken from it in taxes, and of the amount which we have returned to it in the protection of property and person, and of the other charges of civil government." All this from an editor on Rs. 200 a month, with an establishment "not to exceed Rs. 50 per mensem."

And all in a year! Sir William Hunter also laid stress on the necessity of giving the authority for any statement made and avoiding any libel of persons or classes—a provision, no doubt, inspired by the perusal of the Government direction in 1843 to chronicle matters appertaining to caste prejudices and religious superstitions. Extensions of time were mercifully accorded. In October 1871, the Government decided that the Gazetteer work should be suspended so that the figures of the Census of 1872 might be included. The Gazetteer material was accordingly deposited in a room in the Poona Collector's office, and Mr. Crowe was to recruit himself with District work in Sholapur. The whole of the materials, including thirty-one articles on British districts and Native States, were stolen by two youths employed as office peons; and sold for waste paper. Of the thirty-one articles the fragments of seven were recovered by diligent search. The two youths were imprisoned for a year in the Poona Reformatory, but that did not bring back the missing manuscripts. In 1875, Mr. Chapman, Chief Secretary to Government, took the preparation of the Gazetteer under his personal control. He made important changes in the arrangement, and provided for the preparation of special articles on seven general subjects relating to the Presidency as a whole—Ethnonology, Meteorology, Geology, and so on by contributors possessing special knowledge of those subjects. Four of these papers were prepared; the rest were never written. In June, 1873, Mr. J. M. Campbell was appointed Compiler, and in his competent hands it made steady progress. It has now, as we have said, arrived at the point when the Muse of History takes up the theme. In addition to the thirty-four volumes of some 20,000 pages, printed and published for the Statistical and Historical accounts up to date, the Compiler, with his modest establishment, prepared 475 articles for the Imperial Gazeteer, edited by William Hunter. Having chronicled the publication of the histories of Guzerat and the Deccan, and set forth the curious origins of the monumental Bombay Gazetteer we must reserve for another occasion fuller reference to those histories, the work of many hands, some of which are now stilled in death.

THE death-rate in Bombay continues to go down in inverse ratio to the rise in the population. The deaths during the week ending on May 25 numbered 541, being 6 and 17 less than in the two preceding weeks. This brings the rate of mortality down to 32·65, or 2·27 less than in the corresponding week of last year, and 2·15 below the average. Now that the daily mortality from plague is generally in the units, the large ratio of decrease which was so marked a feature of the returns two or three months ago is not being maintained. The rapid progress towards extinction has given place to a more gradual but steady diminution; 56 deaths were registered from the pestilence, as compared with 67 in the preceding seven days. If the present rate of diminution is not accelerated it will take another six weeks to entirely dismiss the disease. "Non-resident and unknown" is the classification under which 20 out of the 56 deaths were recorded, leaving 36 to be distributed through the seven wards of the city. Of this total the E or Byculla ward absorbs more than half, 19 deaths being put down to its account. Seven of these go to the crowded and unhealthy section of Kamatipura. Mazagon, Tadwadi, and Byculla have three each, Second Nagpada has two, and Tardeo one. The B and C Wards—Mandvie and Bhuleshwar—share the unenviable distinction of being second in the list, as both are credited with six deaths. In the Girgaum Ward there were two deaths, while the Fort, Parel, and Mahim wards record one fatal plague case each. It would seem, therefore, that while the pestilence has been practically eradicated from the southern and northern parts of Bombay, it has not entirely relaxed its grip of the centre of the island. It was in the overcrowded and insanitary streets and lanes of the Native Town that the pestilence first gained a footing; it is in the same part of the island that it lingers last, and that too in the more insanitary sections. Hindus, including those of low caste, contributed no less than 43 to the total plague mortality, leaving only 13 to be distributed between other communities. Seven of these were among the Mahomedans, as compared with 18 last week, a striking reduction, upon which the community is to be congratulated. The mortality among Moslems from all causes was equal to a death-rate of 50·96, as compared with 55·65 in the previous week. Native Christians had three deaths from plague, and Brahmins, Bhatias and Parsis one each; the other communities being entirely exempt. The Parsee death-rate declined to 21·91 as compared with 26·29 last week. The mortality from remittent fever, the principal disease in Bombay, was only 50, as compared with an average of 135. Generally speaking, the returns show that apart from plague the health of Bombay is very satisfactory; even when allowance is made for the population being below normal. It seems only reasonable that a serious epidemic which has fastened chiefly on the weak, and observed the principle of removing the unfit, should have the effect, when its course has been run, of lessening the general death-rate.

IN his Budget Statement last August, Mr. Nugent estimated that the year 1896-97 would end with a closing balance on the provincial account of nearly 28 lakhs, a sum well above the statutory limit. But the revised estimates have a different tale to tell. The share of land revenue which the Presidency receives, instead of yielding 267 lakhs, will only bring 258. Decreases amounting in the aggregate to over four and a-half lakhs are reported in the share of revenue obtained from stamps, excise, and assessed taxes. It need scarcely be said that these deficiencies are due to the prevailng scarcity in the Mofussil and the stagnation in trade caused by the prevalence of the plague. Mainly from the same cause the forest revenue is Rs. 1,74,000 less than Mr. Nugent anticipated twelve months ago. There is an increase of half-a-lakh on the receipts from State railways, this being due to the larger traffic carried by the Hyderabad-Umarakot Railway, since the opening of the Kotri-Rohri line. Putting one item with another the provincial revenue is 14½ lakhs less than was expected. It is necessary to bear in mind that the lion's share of the revenue collected in the Presidency goes to the Imperial Government, in order to realise how serious has been the effect of plague and famine upon the resources of the State during the year. On the expenditure side of the account the majority of the items are considerably larger than was provided for in the Budget, mainly from the same causes as have narrowed the receipts. This is not the case throughout, however. Under the heading "Courts of Law" a lakh of rupees has been saved "in consequence of absentees," says the statement. Savings are also reported under land revenue and forests (the latter being due to decreased operations in consequence of the scarcity) and of 2½ lakhs under education, this being brought about by smaller payments of grants-in-aid and to the transfer of certain building grants to other heads. Famine-relief is put down as costing Rs. 6,11,000, but it appears that the sum only represents the charge which can be debited to Provincial revenue without reducing the balance below half the prescribed minimum of twenty lakhs. In this way the Accountant-General in the revised estimate makes the closing balance an even ten lakhs. It need scarcely be said that there will be a large expenditure on famine remaining to be borne from Imperial Funds. But even when this is done, the Provincial revenues will be found when the accounts from 1896-97 are made up to be about 19 lakhs to the bad, as compared with the original estimates.

A SHORT time ago the Corporation on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi passed a resolution requesting Government to take early steps to amend section 348 (1) of the Municipal Act of 1888. The section gives an elaborate set of rules regulating the conditions upon which new buildings can be erected "on any site previously unbuilt upon." It is to the latter qualification that the Corporation takes exception, and with good reason, for it enables any owner who has previously put up a hut upon a site he may have acquired, to replace it with a building which, although it may violate the most essential rules of sanitation, is exempt from the operation of the Municipal regulations, simply because the site is not technically speaking one "previously unbuilt upon." Dr. Weir, in his annual reports on the working of the Health Department, has called attention to the evil consequences of this anomalous state of the law year after year. But no attention was paid to such a trifle by the Municipality. It was only when an epidemic of plague raged in the city that the Corporation woke up to the desirability of the amendment of the law that had so long been urged upon their notice. The President of the Corporation has now received a letter from Mr. Atkins, the Secretary in the General Departments, stating that Government will take the earliest opportunity of proposing to the Legislature an amendment of the section by the elimination of the qualifying words "on any site previously unbuilt upon." Other amendments of the Act will be required before we can hope to see a real commencement made towards the rebuilding of Bombay which Lord Sandhurst has undertaken to initiate. We shall probably soon see a Bill introduced into the Legislative Council proposing material amendments to the Act in regard to matters even of greater moment than an improvement of the building regulations.

THE Bank of Bombay, yesterday, raised its rate for demand loans on the security of Government paper to ten per centum per annum.

ON the recommendation of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to nominate the Honourable Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C.I.E., M.A., Barrister at-Law, to be an Additional Member of his Excellency's Council for the purpose of Making Laws and Regulations only.

THE Right Reverend Bishop L. G. Mylne, M.A., D.D., is granted furlough for five months and twenty-seven days, with effect from the 13th July 1897, or such subsequent date as he may hand over charge.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of Bombay has accepted the resignation of the Honourable Mr. T. D. Mackenzie of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of Making Laws and Regulations.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 25 was 541, giving a death-rate of 32·65 per annum per thousand as against 34·92 the corresponding period of last year, and 34·80 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 65 died from fevers; 2 small-pox; 9, measles; 4, cholera; 2 leprosy; 82 phthisis, 31, diseases of the nervous system; 95, affections of the respiratory organs; 30, diarrhœa; 30, dysentery; 25, still-born; 38 old age and debility; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 4; Brahmin, 7 Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 275; Hindu outcaste, 37; Mussalman, 156; Parsee, 25; Jew, 6; Native Christian, 17; Eurasian, 3; European, 2; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 159 as against 306 the corresponding period of last year, and 276 the average over the past five years.

DURING the week ending 26th May, new eight-anna pieces were paid to the Reserve Treasury to the value of Rs. 50,000, and dollars were transferred to the Custom House for export of the value of Rs. 450,000. The balance includes Rs. 10,63,000 worth of silver held on account of tenders for British dollar coinage.

LAST evening Muzaffer abad was the scene of a very crowded and enthusiastic meeting of Mahomedans of various sects of the community, numbering more than seven thousand people, when it was resolved to send a telegram to the Sultan of Turkey congratulating him on his signal victory over the Greeks on the plains of Thessaly. The proceedings of the meeting were characterised by the moderate and loyal tone of the speeches. Several telegrams approving the movement were received by the secretaries of the committee, who were informed that they had nothing to do with the meeting got up by a few Kokanis on Tuesday last; but that in view of the desire of the community they had observed Thursday as a holiday in various parts of India.

SURGEON-MAJOR W. H. QUICKE, Second Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for two months.

THE Governor-in-Council has directed that Lieutenant H. F. Jacob should, on return from leave, take up his appointment of Fourth Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-IN

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TURKO-GRECIAN WAR.

THE PORTE AND THE POWERS.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The *Standard* states that the Porte has decided to prolong the Armistice with the Greeks indefinitely, but will refuse to even discuss the question of relinquishing Thessaly, and leaves the other points to the arbitration of the Powers.

The *Times*, correspondent at Athens states that some of the Powers desire the Turkish occupation of Thessaly to continue, pending the payment of the indemnity by Greece.

Great Britain, however, firmly opposes this.

AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

The Cretan insurgents are again active, and have fired the environs of Retimo.

THE GUARDS GO TO GIBRALTAR.

The first battalion of the Grenadier Guards will go to Gibraltar in the autumn.

THE BRITISH MISSION TO ABYSSINIA.

The British Mission met with a splendid and most cordial reception from King Menelik, at Adisabeba, where ten thousand Abyssinian soldiers received and escorted the Mission to the Palace.

THE REVOLT OF THE CONGO TROOPS.

News has been received that the Congo troops who lately revolted massacred twenty white non-commissioned officers of Baron Dhanis' troops besides officers.

DR. LEYDS RE-ELECTED.

Dr. Leyds has been re-elected State Secretary of the Transvaal.

THE INDIANS IN LONDON.

The Indian Princes now in London, besides the Native Indian officers and men, and also Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, attended the trooping of the colours yesterday.

The splendid uniforms of the Indian officers and men excited much admiration.

They afterwards went to Marlborough House where H. R. H. the Prince of Wales inspected them.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The troopship Clive has arrived at Southampton from Bombay.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The Bombay mails of the 15th instant arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

SUEZ, MAY 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. India, with the outward mails of the 21st May, left here, at 3-30 a.m., to-day.

ADEN, MAY 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, with the homeward mails of the 21st May, arrived here, at 4 a.m., to-day.

CALCUTTA NEWS.

HEAVY STORM IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

News has reached Calcutta to the effect that the Anchor Line steamer Persia, which left Calcutta the other day for Colombo, experienced a very heavy gale in the Bay of Bengal. The weather only calmed down as the Little Basses were reached.

A lascar fireman jumped overboard one night, and others were more or less invalided owing, it is said, to the heavy work entailed by the great number of furnaces which had to be used owing to the steamer having shipped cheap Indian coal at Calcutta as an experiment.

LIGHTS IN THE RED SEA.

REPRESENTATIONS TO GOVERNMENT.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has address the Government with reference to the urgent necessitywhich has long existed for additional lighthouses in the lower portion of the Red Sea. In the course of the letter the Secretary of the Chamber says:—The subject is by no means a new one as the want has been long acknowledged. Forcible attention has been drawn to it from time to time whenever a casualty has occurred. The Committee understand that a short time ago the British Ambassador at Constantinople issued a circular to the representatives of the Great Powers inviting their co-operation in a joint representation to Turkey pressing for authority to construct lights in the region referred to. The Committee are without information as to whether any results of a practical nature have followed from the circular, but they venture respectfully to submit that it is almost impossible to overrate the necessity for some speedy action being taken in the interests of the yearly increasing amount of shipping which finds its way through the Red Sea to India, China, and Australia. The course pursued by vessels either downwards or upwards through the Red Sea is without doubt one of the most dangerous in the world and for nearly nine hundred miles there are no lights whatever for the guidance of mariners. The Committee feel that it is not necessary to enter into any details as to the manifold dangers of the passage as these must be accurately known to the marine authorities. The matter is assuming additional importance at the present time owing to the approaching renewal of the P. and O. Company's mail contract, which provides for a considerable increase of speed and consequently tends to increase the risk which is already run by these steamers owing to the absence of lights. The upper portion of the Red Sea where the course pursued by vessels runs close to Egyptian shore is already fairly well provided with lights, and the Committee are unable to realise that any substantial difficulties can possibly lie in the way of treating the southern portion of the Red Sea with its two hundrod miles of shoals and islands in a similar manner. In any case the matter is one which appears to call for prompt and decisive action on the part of the British Government as the great majority of vessels passing through these waters carry the British flag. The Committee, therefore, direct me to request that the Government of Bengal after giving the matter due consideration, will move the Government of India to ask the Secretary of State to take such steps as may be considered desirable with a view to establishing a complete system of light houses in the southern portion of the Red Sea.

THE DERBY RACE.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 27.

A London telegram, dated May 26, states that Vesuvian has been scratched for the Derby.

COMMEMORATING THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

MEETING AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 27.

A public meeting was held, last evening, at the People's Hall, to devise measures to commemorate the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrie presiding.

Colonel Laurie made a vigorous speech, eulogising her Majesty's reign as constituting the most glorious and magnificent epoch in the history of the British Empire. There was, he said, no part of British Empire in which a retrospect of the changes which have taken place during the sixty years of the Queen's reign was more calculated to excite feelings of pride than India.

Turning to this city, he said that locally, in the immediate neighbourhood of Hyderabad, we could picture to ourselves the feelings of the Nizam's Minister and the British Resident of the year 1837. If they could but come back to Hyderbad, as it is at present in the year 1897. In those days it was considered unsafe to enter the city without an armed escort. Nowadays no one dreamt of an escort to go into the city. Indeed, it was one of the most peaceable and law abiding places in the world, and he ventured to say it was a great deal safer to go about the city of Hyderabad unprotected and unarmed than it would be in many of the large cities of Europe and America. Under the Queen's Government not only was India free, but contented and loyal, and he belived a large portion of the loyalty of India was due to personal affection and admiration for the Queen's noble disposition and qualities.

Concluding he said that commencing with the Diamond Jubilee of the great Queen it should be the aim of India to take Britain in its widest sense as the watchward, so that whether we are Indians or Englishmen, Irishmen or Scotchmen, we shall be before all Britishers eventually.

It was resolved to offer thanks on the 21st June in the principal places of worship for Her Majesty's long life and prosperity and feed the poor, and secondly, to erect a school building for the Girls' Patsala, to be called the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Girls' School.

THE FAMINE.

APPALLING INCREASE IN THE NUMBERS UNDER RELIEF.

TOTAL RELIEFS OVER FOUR MILLIONS.

SIMLA, MAY 27.

The numbers under Famine relief throughout India and Burma have again risen, and now stand at the appalling figure of just over four millions. Of this total one and a-half millions are in the North-West Provinces; three-quarters of a million in Bengal; and nearly the same number in the Central Provinces alone.

Of all the Local Administrations Bombay records a small falling off of fourteen thousand. Every other province reports an increase of greater or less amount on the figures of the preceding week; Madras, Bengal, the North-West and the Central Provinces amongst them accounting for the rise of nearly two lakhs.

CONSTRUCTION OF FURTHER SECRETARIAT BUILDINGS IN SIMLA POSTPONED.

Their is no truth in the report which has found currency in a number of journals that construction is to be commenced of further Secretariat buildings in or near Simla sooner or later.

More accommodation for the Home, Agricultural, and Legislative Departments may be required, but the present is no time to incur expenditure that can be postponed.

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS.

THE AHMEDABAD BRANCH NEARLY COMPLETED.

A report just issued states that little except plate-laying on the section beyond Talod now remains to complete the Railway from Ahmedabad via Prantej to Ahmednagar.

Excluding lines under construction the Indian Railways last year cost Government two and a-quarter crores of Rupees, compared with about one crore in 1895-96.

The difference is principally due to decreased earnings owing to general failure of the crops.

THE ASSISTANT QUARTER-MASTER-GENERALSHIP.

Lieutenant-Colonel Penton, 7th Bombay Infantry, officiates as Assistant Quarter-Master-General, at Head-Quarters, Bombay Command, vice Colonel Creagh, on leave.

SIMLA RACES.

SECOND DAY.

SIMLA, MAY 27.

The second day's racing also came off under fine weather, and a good number of spectators turned out to witness the sport. The following are the results:—

MAIDEN STAKES.

Major Aldworth's Little Chieftain	1
Mr. Prendergast's Pepper	2
Mr. Smith's Sheen	3

Won easily.

BERESFORD STAKES.

Mr. Hewett's Lona	1
Maharajah of Patiala's Kaitan	2
Mr. Reynold's Jingle	3

Won by a neck.

GYMKHANA STAKES.

Mr. Prendergast's Mizpah	1
Captain Apthorp's Warda	2
Captain Gibb's Comrade	3

Won by two lengths.

CHALET STAKES.

Captain Apthorp's Night Alarm	1
Major Aldworth's Little Chieftain	2
Dr. Cunningham's La Cigaret	3

All three close up.

SELLING RACE.

Kour Sahib of Patiala's Necklet	1
Mr. Reynold's Hazel	2
Mr. Lamb's Swaman	3

Won easily.

DWARF STAKES.

Mr. Stock's Princess May	1
Mr. Hesketh's Little Larry	2
Captain Apthorp's Warda	3

Won easily.

Mr. J. Scott rode for the Patiala stable; other principal winning riders being Captains Swanton and Gough, Major Aldworth, and Mr. Prendergast. Betting was upon a very small scale.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, MAY 27.

Two fresh cases of plague were found in the compound of the Char Bungalows, one fatal, and the other in the hospital.

The weather in Poona has been over-clouded all day, and on two or three occasions slight rain fell; but heavy rain is reported from outside.

MAHOMEDAN REJOICINGS AT TURKISH SUCCESSES.

Several Mahomedan mosques in Poona were illuminated, last night, on account of the Turkish victories in the late Greco-Turkish War.

THE LATE BAI MOTLIBAI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MAY 27.

The Parsee community of Ahmedabad is deeply grieved at the sad death of Bai Motlibai. The Oothamna ceremony was performed in the fire temple here, and was largely attended. Great sympathy is felt for the loss the Parsee community has sustained by the death of this most charitable and benevolent lady.

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THE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

III.

THE QUEEN'S PRIME MINISTERS,

BY

G. BARNETT SMITH.

ALTHOUGH the Sovereign of England reigns, she practically governs through her Ministers, of whom the Prime Minister is chief. He therefore wields a more powerful influence than any other person in the realm, and it is upon his advice that Her Majesty relies in all matters affecting the State. It is easy to see consequently what vast issues depend upon the character and abilities of the Queen's advisers.

The sixty years which have elapsed since Queen Victoria ascended the throne are in some respects the most remarkable in the whole annals of the Anglo-Saxon race. The constitutional progress at home and the vast development of the British settlements abroad combine to stamp the present reign as the golden era of Colonial enterprise, of national enlightenment, and of civil and religious liberty. And the varied stages of this marvellous advance are interwoven with the lives of Britain's leading statesmen.

Lord Melbourne, the first in point of time of the Prime Ministers of Queen Victoria, held the views of the old Whigs, the followers of Fox. He was indolent and careless in disposition and habit, but whenever he exerted himself to speak on great questions he always made his mark. He began his official career in 1827, when Canning appointed him Irish Secretary. In the ensuing year he was called to the upper House on the death of his father. By this time he was becoming a convert to Reform principles, and when Lord Grey came into power in 1830 Melbourne accepted the post of Home Secretary—a most arduous one in those critical times. William IV. described him as "a great gentleman, unaffected, loyal, and sincere." He managed to keep the peace during an anxious period. In July, 1834, Melbourne first became Prime Minister, and again in 1835, when, amid many difficulties, he carried his very important measure of municipal reform which forms the basis of our present municipal system. When the Queen came to the throne in 1837, it became Melbourne's delicate task to guide and instruct her in the Royal duties, which he did with singular tact and judgment. With the exception of a very brief interval he continued in the Premiership until 1841. Melbourne was not a constructive statesman, but he was a judicious one, and often surmounted difficulties which would have crushed a greater man. After his death the Queen wrote, "Truly and sincerely do I deplore the loss of one who was a most kind and disinterested friend of mine, and most sincerely attached to me. He was, indeed, for the first two years and a-half of my reign, almost the only friend I had, except Stockmar and Lehzen."

Sir Robert Peel, who succeeded Melbourne, was a statesman of the first order, if the genius of practical politics manifested in its highest form entitles a man to be so regarded. He had not the endowments of a Pitt, a Burke, or a Fox, nor did he initiate of himself any great cause, though he carried one of the greatest (Free Trade) to a successful issue. He revolutionised our fiscal system, destroyed monopolies, and was the first of national book-keepers. Early in life his father would say to him, "Bob, you dog, if you're not Prime Minister, I'll disinherit you." But there was no necessity to cut him off with the proverbial shilling. He was destined for high things, both at the university of Oxford and afterwards in Parliament. He entered the house of Commons in 1811, when twenty-three years of age, and he remained in it until his death in 1850. He was made under-Secretary for the Colonies on entering the House, and in 1812 became Chief Secretary for Ireland. He was then so anti-Catholic that he acquired the nickname of "Orange" Peel. As early as 1819 he began to expound his new financial views, and to advocate the return to cash payments. Rejoining the Government in 1822 he reformed the criminal code, introduced the Weights and Measures Act, and took a prominent part in financial questions. When Catholic Emancipation became a necessity, Peel, who was now Home Secretary and leader of the House of Commons, carried that great and just measure, but at the loss of his seat for Oxford and the disruption of the Tory party. Going into opposition in 1830, after his defeat on the Civil List, he strenuously opposed the Reform Bill of 1831-2. Towards the close of 1834 he formed a short-lived Conservative administration with the Duke of Wellington. At length, in 1841, he became Prime Minister with a strong party at his back; but as the Government was founded on Protectionist principles, and Free Trade was already a burning question, the Premier was surrounded by difficulties. By the year 1845 he saw that the Corn Laws were doomed, and the terrible Irish famine of that year caused him in 1846 to bring forward his celebrated measure for the repeal of the obnoxious laws. His espousal of Free Trade once more split up the Conservative party, and he was thrown out of office, by a combination of the discontented Tories with the Whigs. For the rest of his life he remained in Opposition. Lord Dalling and Bulwer justly said that Peel's great acts were the development of Canning's principles, and that he hatched Canning's ideas. If the question be asked why Peel appeared now as a Conservative and now as a Reformer, now as a Tory and now as a Whig, the answer lies in the fact that he was an opportunist. His conduct was not always regulated on strict party lines, for he was one of the first to perceive when old political ideas had become effete. He had great courage as a statesman, and if he sometimes sacrificed his party in order to effect much-needed reforms, it must also be remembered to his honour that he immolated himself at the same time.

What Liberal or Radical in middle life does not remember the name of Her Majesty's third Prime Minister, Lord John Russell For many years it was a name to conjure with, until it was lost in the higher but less popular title of Earl Russell. This scion of the illustrious house of Bedford entered Parliament in 1813, being then barely twenty-one. Five years later he assumed the lead on the question of Parliamentary Reform, but for a long time laboured in vain, though he did succeed in securing the disfranchisement of a few corrupt boroughs in 1821. In 1828 he did excellent work in repealing the Test and Corporation Acts. He supported Catholic Emancipation, and it was he who drew up the memorable Reform Act of 1832. He overthrew Peel in 1834. Two years afterwards he carried the Commutation of Tithes Act, which he followed up by the passing of a Bill for the marriage of Protestant Disenters, Roman Cathelics, and Jews, according to their own rites, and an Irish Tithe Act. As Colonial Secretary, in 1840, he proclaimed the British Sovereignty over New Zealand. While in Opposition, it was he who forced on the repeal of the Corn Laws by his Edinburgh manifesto. Lord John Russell came into office first as Premier in 1846. He abolished the Navigation Laws, a very excellent thing, and carried the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, which was not so excellent. In the Government of Lord Aberdeen he became Foreign Secretary, but resigned, because of the mismanagement of the Crimean War. As Secretary for the Colonies under Lord Palmerston he again resigned because of the failure of the Vienna negotiations. In 1854 he carried a Bill for reforming the university of Oxford, and in 1858 a Parliamentary Oaths Act which provided for the admission of Jews into Parliament. He overturned the Derby Government on the Reform question, but failed with his own scheme in 1860. He was created an Earl in the following year. During the American Civil War he wisely held to a policy of strict neutrality. In 1865 he again became Prime Minister, and in conjunction with Mr. Gladstone, made a strenuous but unsuccessful effort to pass the Reform Bill of 1866. He delivered a striking speech in the house of Lords in 1870, on the question of the neutrality of Belgium. Though a strong Liberal, Lord Russell always opposed the ballot, which he regarded as un-English. One of the best of party leaders, he was likewise a capable statesman, and left an enduring mark upon the legislation of the country. Towards the close of his life, however, he pursued what was known as the "rest and be thankful" policy.

"The Rupert of Debate," as the fourteenth Earl of Derby, was happily styled by Bulwer Lytton, held the Premiership three times, but on each occasion it was for a brief period only. The first time he was called to the post was in February, 1852, when the brilliant Premier was supported by an equally brilliant but erratic Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the person of Mr. Benjamin Disraeli. The Ministry only lasted for ten months. Its fall was owing to Mr. Disraeli, who introduced his first Budget, which was so pulverised by Mr. Gladstone that the Government were easily defeated upon it. Lord Derby himself humorously said that "Benjamin's mess" was greater than that of all his colleagues. In 1858 his lordship again returned to power, but the Ministerial Reform Bill being rejected in 1859, the Premier appealed to the country. He did not strengthen his position by the process, and when the new House of Commons assembled, Ministers were placed in a minority of thirteen, and resigned. The noble part which Lord Derby played during the period of the Lancashire cotton famine will never be forgotten. He gave practical sympathy and advice, and contributed £5,000 towards the Relief Fund. In 1866 he became for the third time Prime Minister. When Mr. Disraeli once more "dished the Whigs," in 1867, by passing a large measure of reform, the Premier rather pessimistically described the scheme as "a leap in the dark." In consequence of severe illness, Lord Derby resigned the Premiership in 1868, and after almost a martyrdom of suffering from the gout, he died in the following year. There was a good deal in the character of Lord Derby that was thoroughly English, while his tastes were most cosmopolitan, ranging from the study of Homer to the delights of the St. Leger and the Derby. He was a great orator and a dashing Parliamentary leader. He fought with O'Connell in his early days, and retained his aggressive spirit to the last. The two important legislative measures by which he will always be remembered, are—the Act for negro emancipation, passed almost at the beginning of his public career, and the Act securing household suffrage for his countrymen, passed in the closing years of his life.

England drifted into war with Russia under the auspices of Lord Aberdeen, Lord Derby's successor, in 1852. It was a cruel fate that made one of the most pacific of statesmen responsible for the Crimean War—a war that was so costly to Great Britain both in men and money. Aberdeen was not a strong or a popular Premier, but he was just, honourable, and upright. As Foreign Secretary for many years before he became Prime Minister, he invariably pursued a policy of peace and compromise. Yet soon after he assumed office as the head of a Coalition Government, the country clamoured for war, and there ensued one of the most disastrous, as well as one of the worst managed, wars in our history. Although the Ministry had a large majority at its back, its strength and popularity rapidly waned, and when Mr. Roebuck carried his motion for a Sebastopol Inquiry by an enormous majority in 1855, Lord Aberdeen regarded it as a vote of want of confidence, and resigned. He took little part in public affairs afterwards, and died in 1860. The Queen, in writing of the event to King Leopold, said, "The death of our dear and excellent friend Aberdeen has grieved us much, though we expected it for some time. He is a great loss." All who knew him were struck by the high and lofty tone of his character.

Probably no Minister of the Queen ever enjoyed such popularity at certain periods of his life as did Lord Palmerston, who became Premier for the first time in February, 1855, and again held office from June, 1859, until his death in October, 1865. He entered Parliament in 1807, and remained in the House of Commons until he died, being also in office of some kind for the greater portion of that long period. Lord Macaulay cleverly hit off Palmerston's political character when he described him as "a daring, indefatigable, high-spirited man; but one too fond of conflict, and too ready to sacrifice everything to victory, when once he was in the ring." He supported Catholic Emancipation and Parliamentary Reform, and believed in a foreign policy which made England respected and feared abroad. But he was very self-willed, and often endangered the peace of Europe. In the famous Greek debate, of 1850, and on other special occasions, he could electrify the House of Commons by his thorough John Bull kind of eloquence. At Court he was sometimes in disgrace for sending off important despatches without submitting them to the Queen; and when on his own account he sanctioned Louis Napoleon's *coup de' etat* of December 2, 1851, and assured him of the support of the English Government, there was nothing for it but to dismiss him. During his second Premiership it was his ambition to make England a leading State in Continental affairs: indeed he cared more for this than he did for domestic politics. Palmerston was jovial and kindly in disposition, and a hard worker, but he could always throw off the cares of State when he liked. His reading of human nature was such that he could worm out the secrets of Foreign Ministers, and draw out the confidences of cabmen, policemen, and costermongers. There have been more brilliant Prime Ministers, and statesmen of larger legislative ideas, but never any who could command the confidence of the people to a greater degree.

The Earl of Beaconsfield, who held the Premiership from February to December, 1868, and again from March, 1874, to April, 1880, had something of the same qualities as Palmerston, but in himself he was a more unique and picturesque personality. Like Danton, he began his career with boldness and audacity, and rose superior to whatever impeded his progress. There was a kind of romance about the man, as well as about his novels. Among his chief legislative achievements was that measure of the first rank associated with his name, the Reform Act of 1867. The foreign policy of his latter years was undoubtedly popular for a time, until the nation found it both too aggressive and too expensive. In matters of foreign policy, consolidation and not aggression, is now our true policy, seeing the vast extent of our colonial possessions. The Treaty of Berlin marked the culminating point of his career. In private life, Lord Beaconsfield was urbane and fascinating. He wielded an immense power over Englishmen at one time, yet it may be questioned whether any statesman was ever less truly English in character. He was remarkable as a Party leader, and more than once led the Tories out of the wilderness into the promised land. History will say that he was a very brilliant and extraordinary man, though it may not place him as a statesman on the same level as Pitt, Peel, Palmerston, or Gladstone.

We now come to the most canvassed and most venerable of the Queen's Prime Ministers, Mr. Gladstone. As he is happily still with us, living in an old age, honoured by political opponents as well as by friends, there is no need to recapitulate all the details of his career, which will be fresh in the minds of his countrymen. Suffice it to state that during one of the longest of Parliamentary careers he held many important offices of State, and acquired such a distinction as Chancellor of the Exchequer as no other statesman ever enjoyed. He has further had the honour of being Prime Minister of England four times—namely, from December, 1868, to March, 1874; April 1880, to June 1885; February to July 1886; and August, 1892, to March, 1894. Mr. Gladstone's impress upon the legislation of the latter half of the Nineteenth Century has probably been greater than that of any other man. His first Administration passed the Irish Church Act, the Endowed Schools Act, the Bankruptcy Act, the Habitual Criminals Act, the Irish Land Act, the Elementary Education Act, the Abolition of Purchase in the Army, the negotiation of the Washington Treaty, the University Test and Abolition Act, the Trades Union Act, the Ecclesiastical Titles Papal Act. His second Government yielded a second important Irish Land Act, the Irish Arrears Act, the Bankruptcy and Patents Acts, the Corrupt Practices Act, and the third Reform Act and Redistribution Act. In his later Administrations, although he failed with his plan for Home Rule, he succeeded in adding various useful measures to the Statute Book. The enthusiasm with which Mr. Gladstone always inspired his followers was altogether phenomenal; and although his dauntless energy and passionate devotion to the popular cause always had much to do with this, there must likewise be taken into account his sterling uprightness of character. Oppressed nationalities have ever found in him a defender, and it was his voice and venerable presence which recently roused England against the Sultan, and in favour of the persecuted and down-trodden Armenians. Mr. Gladstone has not only been a great statesman and orator, but looking at his life in its multifarious aspects we shall probably be right in describing him as, on the whole, the greatest Englishman of the Century.

The youngest of all Her Majesty's First Ministers is Lord Rosebery, who was only forty-seven years of age when he was called to that exalted position on the retirement of Mr. Gladstone in March, 1894. He had previously had considerable experience in the distinguished and onerous post of Foreign Secretary, where his policy earned the approval of both political parties. A staunch Liberal, his lordship has always taken a deep interest in social questions, and the elevation of the masses. He presided over the London County Council with much success. In national matters he is a strong advocate of Imperial Federation After the Liberals suffered defeat in the House of Commons in July, 1895, a general election took place, with the result that Lord Rosebery and his colleagues went out of office. Although he took a different view from Mr. Gladstone as to the treatment of the Armenian question which led to his voluntary retirement from the Liberal leadership, Lord Rosebery remains on all home questions as ardent a Liberal as ever. It is therefore safe to predict that he will live to render many more important services in the future both to his party and the country at large.

The last of the Queen's Prime Ministers is Lord Salisbury, who in the early stages of his career seemed scarcely likely to succeed either to the Marquisate or to the post of Premier. As his lordship is still in office, and his record is well-known, there is no need to enlarge at length upon his political life. He has been Prime Minister three times. On the first occasion he was in power from June, 1885 to February, 1886; on the second occasion from July, 1886 till after the General Election of 1892; and on the third occasion he acceded to office in July 1895, at the head of a composite Ministry. Lord Salisbury has had great experience both in Indian and Foreign Affairs. At one time his lordship devoted much attention to literature, but his favourite pursuits are now of a scientific nature. Lord Salisbury represents the best aspects of Tory culture, and although Liberals differ widely from him on many questions of home policy, he commands respect even from them for his frankness, his high intellectual abilities, and his fidelity to his convictions.

Such are the men who have swayed the Councils of the nation through the Queen's protracted reign. During their tenure of office stupendous changes have been witnessed, which have tended largely to the development of commerce, to the broadening of the Constitution, and to the progress and well-being of the Nation.

AN official correspondent writes to the "Madras Mail":—Apropos of His Excellency the Governor's refusal to pay profession tax to the Madras Municipality, it was settled years ago that if an official had an office and establishment in any town he was obliged to pay. In 1887 Colonel Pennycuick's office was at Trichinopoly but he did not himself reside there at all, but lived at Kodaikanal when not on inspection duty, yet he had to pay the tax and I think under the orders of Government.

IN the current number of *La Martiniere Chronicle*—a school record, edited presumably by the senior pupils—some important alterations to the college buildings are announced. For instance, the dome, which has been such a prominent feature of this historic edifice, is, we are told, "to be removed." Surely, it is not necessary to remove one of the most prominent and historical landmarks of Calcutta, in order, as it is said, to improve the masters' quarters, and to increase the class-room accommodation. The managing committee hold this unique endowment in trust, let us hope, for future generations of Anglo-Indian pupils, and to take a step involving the removal of the dome of the college, without a better reason being assigned, savours of vandalism of a most pronounced type. We trust that public opinion in Calcutta is strong enough to prevent the proposed demolition being carried into effect.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

LAWN TENNIS HANDICAP.

THE final tie of the singles tournament was played off on Wednesday evening between Messrs. E. F. Nicholson —½ 30 and W. Reid —½ 30, and resulted in a win for the former after a hard struggle. The play all through was distinctly good, and elicited frequent applause from the on-lookers. There was nothing to choose between the players in the first set, each winning his own service with absolute regularity. Nicholson eventually claimed the set, 6-5. In the second set Reid made his effort, and won easily 6-2, running his opponent about all over the court. With the game at 3 all in the third set it seemed impossible to anticipate how things would end, but to everyone's surprise Reid collapsed from this point, and Nicholson secured the next 3 games easily, thus winning the match and tournament. It will be seen that each player won 14 games.

FIRST TIES.

—Henderson, R. I. M. (+ three-quarter 15) Bye.

E. F. Nicholson (—half 30) w o; C. J. Barnes (+quarter 15 retired.

C. Webster (+three-quarter 15) beat W. L. Firth (+30) [6—2, 3—6, 6—4].

H. J. Talbot, R. N. (Scratch) beat A. F. Williamson (+half 15) [3—6, 6—2, 6—5].

P. F. Fischer (—30) beat L. B. Stephens (+15) [6—3, 6—2].

W. G. Symes (scratch) beat G. S. Higginson, Rl. Dub. Fus. (+15) [6—1, 6—3].

A. K. Green (+ half 15) beat B. J. B. Stephens (+ half 15) [4—6, 6—4, 6—5].

J. Sheepshanks (+15) beat G. La Touche, R. I. M. (+half 15) [4—6, 6—4, 6—5].

R. A. Don (+ half 15) beat H. Cheetham (—30) [6—5, 6—1].

Col. Cowper, Rl. Dub. Fus. (+15) beat Le Mesurier (+quarter 15) [6—4, 2—6, 6—1].

M. Lowndes, Rl. Dub. Fus. (+ half 15) beat V. Booth (+30) [6—2, 6—2].

C. H. S. Boggs (scratch) beat R. Reid (+ quarter 15) [6—3, 6—1].

G. G. S. Forsyth (+ three-quarter 15) w o; E. C. J. Lazenbye (+ quarter 15) retired.

W. P. Pechey (+quarter 15) beat Corbett, R. N. (+quarter 15 [6—1, 6—1].

W. Reid, Jr. (—half 30) beat G Watson (+half 15) [6—3, 6—4].

A. Froom (sara.ch) Bye.

SECOND TIES.

Nicholson beat Henderson [5—6, 6—0, 6—1].
Talbot beat Webster [4—6, 8—4, 6—3].
Symes beat Fischer [6—3, 6—3].
Green beat Sheepshanks [6—4, 6—1].
Don beat Col. Cowper [6—3, 3—6, 6—4].
Lowndes w. o.; Boggs retired.
Pechey beat Forsyth [1—6, 6—4, 6—3].
W. Reid, Jr. beat Froom [6—2, 6—1].

THIRD TIES.

Nicholson beat Talbot [6—2, 6—4].
Symes beat Green [6—3, 6—3].
Don beat Lowndes [6—2, 6—1].
W. Reid, Jr beat Pechey [6—2, 6—0].

FOURTH TIES.

Nicholson beat Symes [6—5, 6—4].
W. Reid, Jr. beat Don [1—6, 6—3, 6—3].

FINAL TIE.

E. F. Nicholson beat W. Reid, Jr. [6—5, 2—6, 6—3].

THE VICTORY OF THE TURKS OVER THE GREEKS.

DEMONSTRATION IN BOMBAY.

IN accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of influential Mahomedans held at the bungalow of Mr. Ludha Ibrahim on the 18th instant, the Mahomedans in Bombay yesterday held high carnival to give expression to their delight at the victory of the Turkish Army over the Greeks. The Sardars or the leaders of 84 sects having proclaimed Thursday as a holiday, the Mahomedan shops in several quarters of the city were closed and a number of private houses were illuminated. It was at first decided to make the illuminations on a grand scale, but on second thought it was deemed advisable to give away in charity the money which would have been wasted in illuminations. Some poor people were fed and supplied with money by Mr. Oomer Jamal, one of the secretaries of the committee, from the funds raised by different Jamats. The Muzafferabad, the building of Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosub, where a large and representative gathering of various classes of Mahomedans had gathered to take part in celebrating the Turkish victory, was, however, brilliantly illuminated and decorated in artistic fashion. Festoons of flowers and evergreens were hung all round. The bungalow and its garden ground was made to look as beautiful as the display of venetian masts, banners, bannerets, and flags could make it. The proceedings of the meeting were very orderly. It was a pleasing spectacle to see both Sooni and Shiahs shaking hands with each other and exchanging fraternal greetings. The Soonat Jamat, which was largely represented, included five communities of Memons (four Halai and one Cutchi), Arabs and Deccani Mahomedans; Delhi Mahomedans; 84 communities of Hindustani Julai weavers, Pathans, Siddis, Mommas, and other sects. The Shiah Jamat, which also mustered in strong force, included Persians, Khojas, and Dawoodi and Sulemani Boras. A number of telegrams and letters were received by Mr. Oomer Jamal and Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, secretaries of the reception committee, from Secunderabad, Poona, Surat, Ahmedabad, Broach, Baroda, Hyderabad (Sind), Delhi, and elsewhere, in which the respective Jamats of various places congratulated the promotors of last night's movement on the laudable spirit which had moved them to celebrate the occasion of the victory of the Turks over the Greeks.

The Turkish Consul, accompanied by Mr. Haji Oomer Jamal and Mr. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel, arrived at ten o'clock and was received by Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed, Mr. Mir Aun Ali, Mr. Amirudin Tyebji, Mr. Dawoodbhoy Moosa, and and others, and conducted to the hall on the first floor which was most tastefully decorated and brilliantly illuminated.

After the soleman Moulood prayers were offered, praying the Most High to give long life and perpetual victory to the Turks, Mr. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel, the well-known Mahomedan philanthropist, was called to the chair. Several speeches were made in French, English, Persian, and Hindustani, and all speakers joined in the chorus of praises to Her Majesty's Government for allowing their loyal subjects the liberty of expressing their feelings of joy at the victory of the Sultan. A hope was expressed that the relations between the English and the Turks would be always friendly. Although the idea of illumination was abandoned, the Modykhana, Imamwady, and some Borah Streets were brilliantly illuminated last night.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage Captain W. J. Nantes, will sail to-day, for London and Brindisi, with English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Ablitt, Mr and Mrs F, four children and infant
Allum, Mrs
Adams, Mr
Ashdown, Mr and Mrs
Albuquerais, Dr
Butler, Capt and Mrs
Boyd, Mrs H W
Boyd, Mrs H W
Booth, Jr Capt A M Trevor
Boswell, Mrs and child
Bennett, Mr
Bicknell, Mr James
Barton, Mr R
Barnes, Mr and Mrs and three children.
Boulton, Mr A C
Beam, Mr and Mrs T S
Campbell, Major
Clarke, Messrs C A and A L
Cocker, Mr J M
Climay, Mr B C
Crocker, Mr J
Cameron, Lt D H
Cowden, Mr J
Dean, Mr
Driver, Mr W
Edwards, Mr A
Elton, Mrs
Evans, Mr
Enles, Capt E G W
Forbes, Capt A W N
Fiewber, Mr and Mrs
French, Mr T H
Forbes, Mr C H B
Goodfellow, Mrs
Grant, Mr J A
Goody, Mr R
Gelson, Rev Gregson
Gahagan, Messrs Geo and C S
Garrett, Mr and Mrs A J
Gokhale, M G
Haslope, Rev L M
Heath, Colonel H R
Haughton, Mr W R
Hay, Mr John
Jacob, Mr F G
Johnston, Mr C Lawin
Kanga, Mr M D
Kaily, Lt
Lyon, Mr A W S
Murray, Lord G
McNee, Mrs H C and child
Marsland, two Misses
Mosswell, Capt H
Moose, Miss
Miles, Mr H
Mooney, Mr
Nalder, Mr and Mrs W and two children
Powell, Capt H
Prideaux, Miss
Pandol, Mr D C
Paton, Mrs
Parekh, Mr D K
Prince Frances of Teck
Preston, Lt G C
Rustomjee, Mr D
Rogers, Mr and Mrs James
Remedios, Mr
Roseplenton, Mr C B
Stewart, Miss
Schulz, Mr D
Smith, Mr J E
Smith, Mr J S, 2 children and infant
Starken, Mr W B
Stephen, Mr R J
Temple, Mr T W
Tata, Mr R D
Turner, Mr and Mrs F C, two children and infant
Thorn, Mr W A
Wilson, Col
Walker, Mrs
Wilkinson, Mr M
Watson, Mr
West, Mr C H
Wasey, Mr

FOR BRINDISI.

Baker, Surg Major
Forsyth, Mr H
Hathyail, Cap. W G
Proctor, Mr

THE EXPIRING EPIDEMIC.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6. a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Ward		Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	2
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	2	0	12
	Chukla	0	0	
	Oomarkhari	2	0	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	0	0	18
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Pansawady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	1	0	
	Kumbharwada	0	0	
D	Khetwady	0	0	3
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	17
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	1	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	8
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	1
	Worli	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	Non-Resident & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Grant Road	0	1	2
	Chhatri Sarang	0	1	
	Reay Road	0	0	
	Bhatia*	1	0	
	Total.. ..	7	2	64
	Total to date...	12,407	10,569	

* Transferred from Narelwady Hospital, after arrival from Cutch Mandvie.

General Gatacre and Mr. James proceeded to Kalyan, yesterday, to make arrangements regarding out-going passengers by Railway during the rains.

PLAGUE AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

Dr. Wilkins telegraphed to the Plague Committee, from Cutch Mandvie, on the 26th inst., that 274 patients were being treated in hospital. There were 22 deaths from plague in the city, while 34 died in hospital, the total mortality being 72.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

In No. 1 district one J. P. inspected 40 houses ; a case of small-pox being discovered, the patient was sent to Arthur Road Hospital. In No. 2 district, twelve justices inspected 340 houses and 23 huts. The justices of this district are anxious to learn when their visitation is to cease. In No. 3 district seven justices visited 268 houses. One case was detected in Dubra Gully. In No. 4 district 65 houses were inspected by four justices. In No. 5 district 400 houses were visited by eighteen justices. Six shops, which were hitherto closed, were unlocked, disinfected, limewas hed, and re-locked. In the 6th district three justices inspected 45 houses, and detected two cases, which were conveyed to the hospital. In Nos. 7 and 8 districts 132 houses were inspected by seven justices and 110 by four, respectively. In the latter district a case was found, which was sent to hospital. In No. 9 district three justices visited 156 houses. A suspicious case was discovered and sent to the Grant Road Hospital. In No. 10 district no case could be found, though five justices visited 100 houses.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

All the plague authorities at Kalyan and Palghur Railway stations have been placed under the orders of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

The following addition has been made to Rule 13 of the rules published in Government Resolution No. 1738, dated 29th March: "Or the destruction of which appears to him to be necessary to prevent the spread of the plague."

A notification issued from the General Department last night states :—It is hereby notified for general information that officers specially authorized for the purpose by the Commissioner in Sind have been empowered to disinfect, in such manner as they think necessary, the clothing and baggage of railway passengers or intending railway passengers whom they consider "suspicious" at the railway stations of Sukkur, Rohri, and Shikarpur, and with a view to facilitating the arrangements for disinfection the Commissioner in Sind has been authorised to, from time to time, place restrictions on passengers entering or leaving trains at Rohri station.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday the persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and road, were as follows:—Arrivals by sea 2,522 ; and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,889, making a total of 5,411 persons. Departures by sea 1,038, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,959, making a total of 3,997 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 1,414 persons.

QUARANTINE IN JAVA.

The following extract from a letter from the Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay, dated 27th April, has been published for general information by the Government :—" Further I have the honour to bring to your notice that the importation of cattle, with exception of horses, has been prohibited from Asia in Java, Madsera, Bali, and Lombok, on account of the rinderpest prevailing in some parts of India, whilst the chiefs of the other provinces may prohibit the importation or impose four weeks' quarantine."

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 6 a.m. 26th May to 6 a.m. 27th May there was 1 admission, 2 convalescent, and 12 under treatment.

ADAMJI PEERBHOY PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

During the last week the following patients were discharged cured :—Mahomedali Tyaball, aged 17, residing at Sattar ; Hasanali Ebrahimji, aged 30, Islampura.

THE DECREASE AT KARACHI.

The plague returns continue to show an improvement large enough to be noted with satisfaction and hope. On Tuesday the mortality from plague was 3, and the number of cases 5. On the following day there were 3 cases and 3 deaths, one case and one death occurring in Cantonments, 2 cases and 2 deaths in the Sadar Bazaar ; Thursday's returns recorded 5 cases and 2 deaths, of which two were imported from Kuteh, one proving fatal, and the other is lying at the Manora observation camp, so that there were only 3 indigenous cases and one death. This is a hopeful sign, and although the disease is so capricious that its course is difficult to prognosticate the above figures may be accepted as an indication that things are taking a turn for the better, and that the malady from which Karachi has been suffering for the last five months and a-half is now dying out. During the past three days it is only the Sadar Bazaar which has returned large number of cases on each day, *viz.*, 3 cases on Tuesday and 2 each on the following two days and 5 on Friday. A house-to-house visitation was therefore carried out on Friday morning in this quarter by four search parties consisting of Major Bayly, Messrs. Cadell, Crouch, and Cumming, but as far as we have been able to ascertain no concealed cases were discovered. Three cases, of which one had already proved fatal, were reported before the search commenced. As the disease is now declining the Plague Committee might as well direct its attention to reducing the expenditure by dispensing with the services of unnecessary men, just as is being done in Bombay.—*Sind Times* (May 27).

ARRIVAL OF SURGEON-MAJOR LYONS IN DAMAUN.

Lower Damaun, which will unfortunately take the first rank in the history of the plague of 1896-97 in India in point of the heaviest mortality, will be noted also for the visits of men of science, learning, and position who would not, but for the plague and the accidental circumstance of its being the most appropriate place for carrying on investigations, have deemed it worth their while to travel a rugged road of seven miles to see the curiosities of the city. It was only last week we were honored with the visit of three celebrated scientists, and we have to-day among us Surgeon-Major Lyons. The eminent doctor arrived at Vapi early this morning, and at 10 a.m. paid a visit to Shet Sorabji, who had been expecting him and who offered to render every assistance in his power. Intimation was sent to Dr. Proenca, the Health Officer, Dr. Virjato Pinto, the Special Plague Officer, and Dr. Da Cunha, the newly appointed agent for inoculations of the presence of the doctor at the Shet's residence whereupon they immediately presented themselves. Dr. Lyons asked the doctors to assist him in his house-to-house visitation and his inquiry into the success of the inoculations, and handing over lymph to Dr. Da Cunha, requested him to continue the inoculations. At 1 p. m., accompanied by the Administrator, Captain Azavado, he crossed the river and paid a visit to his Excellency the Governor, who gave him a warm reception. After spending an hour in conversation with the Governor, Dr. Lyons returned to the Shet's residence. At 3-30 p. m., in company of Mr. Antone Fernandes, he commenced his house-to-house visitation.

The total mortality of yesterday was eight, two being Mahomedans.

DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATION IN MAHIKANTHA.

ENDOWMENT FOR SADRA CIVIL HOSPITAL.

In response to an intimation from Colonel W. B Ferris, Political Agent, Mahikantha, the representatives of the several Rajahs and Talukdars of the Agency assembled on the 22nd instant in the large hall of the Mahikantha Native General Library at Sadra to discuss and decide the most becoming way of commemorating the very auspicious occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India. There were present :—Colonel W. B. Ferris, the Thakors of Mansa, Sattasua, Derol, Ijpura, Maguna, Rao Bahadur Dulerai Girdharlal, Assistant Surgeon D. E. Ankleseria, and all members of the Agency Office, the Kamdars of all the Chiefs, the local pleaders and prominent citizens of the Sadra Bazaar.

Colonel W. B. Ferris, after taking the chair, addressed the assembly in a few well-chosen words, thanking all gentlemen for their presence, and observing that the event was unique not only in the history of the British Empire, but throughout the whole world.

To commemorate the occasion he submitted two proposals, and asked the assembly to adopt whichever they considered best or to suggest any other possessing more advantages. The first proposal was the erection of a wing to be called the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Wing for accomodating six Kumars in the Scott College, an institution for the education and training of the sons of the Chiefs. The second proposal was to raise subscriptions for the purpose of permanently endowing at least six beds in the Sadra Civil Hospital. He pointed out that with a view to increase the utility of the hospital Government were now building a ward for providing extra accommodation for eight beds, but most of them would perforce be usually vacant in no arrangement for feeding and nursing pauper indoor patients was made. The charity, he explained, was an extremely deserving one and there was great want of assistance. The Prince of Wales's appeal for contributions to endow the London hospitals in memory of the Jubilee has commanded the sympathy of all, and it would be a befitting way of doing charitable work in Mahikantha permanently and associate it with the Diamond Jubilee year of the reign of Her Majesty whose solicitude for the welfare and comforts of distressed humanity is not surpassed by that of any monarch in the world. Colonel Ferris explained to the assembled representatives that the feeding of a pauper patient cost approximatively Rs. 60 per annum, and therefore the endowment of each bed would represent a capital sum of Rs. 2,000 invested in Government securities. He invited individual States to endow beds, and suggested that each bed so endowed would bear the name of its endower. In response to this invitation one bed each was endowed on the spot by the following States and talukas :—Idar, Danta, Mansa, Ilol and Mohunpoor, Malpoor, Amliara, and Ghodasar, Katosun and Waroda. The cause which the proposal had in view commended itself so much to the meeting that a very enthusiastic and liberal response was given to the appeal made to them, and the following sums amounting to over Rs. 18,000 were subscribed :—

	Rs.
H H Maharaja of Idar	3,000
Polo Raoji	1,000
Danta Ranaji	2,000
Mansa Thakore	2,000
Malpur Rawaji	1,000
Mohunpur Thakore	1,000
Ilol Thakore	1,000
Waroda Thakore	1,000
Ranasan Thakore	250
Poonadra Miya	500
Khadal Mia	500
Ghodasar Thakore	1,000
Amliara Thakore	1,000
Vasna Thakore	250
Nagvell Thakore	500
Vadagam Thakore	150
Ramas Miya	30
Hapa Thakore	100
Gabat Thakore	75
Thatosum Thakore	1,000
Sallasna Thakore	100
Magosna Thakore	50
Derol Thakore	50
Ijpoora Thakore	50
Bhalosana Thakore	50
Colonel W B Ferris	200
R B Dulerai G Mohta	60
Assist Surgn D E Ankleseria	50
Mr Manekilal Lalbhai	50
Vakil Motilal R	50
Vakil Fatechand R	50
Mr Narbheram Jamietram	25
Vakil Ranaji B	25
Vakil Chhotalal L	10
Mr D K Pandit	25
Mr Parbhooram M	10
Mr Ambalal P	10
Subedar Yahooda J	10
R B Dayashanker B	50
Mr Bholanath N	10
Total	Rs. 18,010

Further subscriptions for endowing more beds are likely to come in.

It was next resolved to send a congratulatory address to Her Majesty. The Maharana of Danta generously offered a silver casket for the purpose, but his kind offer was not accepted, the representatives wished the casket to be provided from joint contributions. To draw up the address a committee was appointed consisting of the Thakore of Mansa, Rao Bahadur Dulerai Girdharlal, personal assistant, Mr. Manilal Ranchodlal, and Mr. Dayabhai Nathabhai, Idar vakil.

The leading members of the Mahajun community of Sadra Bazaar then stepped forward and offered to feed the paupers of the Sadra Bazaar for two days on the 21st and 22nd June next, and to co-operate in local illuminations, which offer was accepted by Colonel Ferris with best thanks.

Colonel Ferris expressed his great satisfaction and delight at the spontaneous flow of liberality shewn by the Chiefs, Talookdars, and others, which was an indication of their loyalty and devotion to the British Crown. He thanked them most heartily for their presence and hearty response to so noble a cause. The meeting, which was most enthusiastic, then dispersed with three hearty cheers for Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

SUMMER VACATION IN SCHOOLS.

A PARENT'S VIEWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The head-masters of our private High Schools have resolved to deprive their pupils of the whole of the summer vacation on the ground that as the schools were closed during the plague they should make up for lost time by attending during the summer vacation. With due deference to the authorities of the schools, I beg to submit that even at the best their policy is "penny wise and pound foolish." It goes without saying that the weather in Bombay for the last few days has been so hot that it is sheer cruelty to compel the young and tender to work. It is impossible to see what disadvantage would accrue to the pupils in their studies if the schools are closed for a fortnight or so. It has been very often complained that the Indian student is a very poor animal. If the complaint is true, it need not surprise anybody if among those who are responsible for the education of our students are to be found men whose views on education are so narrow and illiberal that they seriously believe physical rest and recreation are unnecessary for mental culture. The head-masters of the schools of which I complain are all natives, and that fact explains to a great extent why they are averse to closing the schools for a few days according to a time-honoured precedent.—Yours, &c.,

AN INDIGNANT PARENT.

May 27.

A CRY FOR WATER IN SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg you will kindly permit me to draw the attention of the authorities to the fact that at present there is a terrible cry for water in Malwani Salsette, so much so that the villagers and their cattle are suffering greatly. The village tank is entirely dry, Mr. Hudson, the First Assistant Collector of Thana, has been kind enough to sanction a new well, but the well was only dug about 8 ft. to 9 ft. deep, when the work was stopped. I would, therefore, request our energetic Collector to order that some springs may be dug inside the tank for temporary use, so as to relieve the poor people from the present suffering.—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 25th May 1897 are published for general information :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 24th, 12 feet 2 inches against 13 feet 1 inch same date last year. Adhava crops flourishing. Division of rabi crops progressing. Ensuing year's kharif sowings continue. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder scarce in hilly tracts.

Shikarpur.—Rabi harvests over. Average price of staple food-grains 13 seers in the district. Locusts passed over Mehar, Kakar, and Larkhana talukas without doing damage. Slight rain in Mehar. Fodder scarce. Cattle healthy except in five talukas.

Hyderabad.—Batai and threshing of rabi harvest continue in four talukas. Kharif preparations in progress in ten talukas. Rice seedlings being transplanted in Guni and Badin talukas. Rain in Sakrand 4 cents. Cattle in fair condition. Locusts in Hala but no damage done. Price of rice fallen in Guni and Tando Alahyar.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi threshing nearly over. Kharif preparations commenced. Cattle healthy except in Shahdadpur Taluka. Fodder sufficient. Price of wheat risen by 4 chataks, of jowari fallen by 2 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Rabi threshing almost completed. Cattle healthy except in two talukas. Average selling price unchanged, wheat being 10 seers and bajri 13 seers per rupee in the district.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 22nd May 1897).—Land is being manured for early kharif crops. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices steady but high : jowari 9 seers 60 tolas, bajri 9 seers 40 tolas, wheat 7 seers 60 tolas, and rice second sort 7 seers 60 tolas per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Preparation or land for next season progressing rapidly. Cattle healthy. Fodder supply sufficient. Price of maize in Jhalod has fallen from 11½ to 12 seers per rupees.

Broach.—Land is being prepared for next season's cultivation. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Average prices of food-grains in the district are as follows :—

	Past week. Seers.	Chataks.	Present week. Seers.	Chataks.
Wheat	7	13	7	13
Bajri	8	0	8	1
Pulse	7	6	7	4
Jowari	9	9	9	11
Rice	7	10	7	11

Surat.—(For week ending 22nd May 1897).—Preparation of land for the ensuing season is in progress. Fodder supply good. Prices are almost stationary except at Bulsar, where they have fallen by four annas per Bengal maund. Prices of food-grain (jowari) : Olpad 8 seers 12 chataks, Chorasi 9 seers, Bardoli 9 seers 6 chataks, Jalalpor 9 seers 8 chataks, Chikhli 9 seers 6 chataks, Balsar 9 seers 6 chataks, Pardi 8 seers 8 chataks and Mandvi 10 seers.

Khandesh.—No rain during week. Preparation of land for the next season continues throughout the district. Sowing and watering of fodder crops in parts. Grass scanty and dear. Condition of agricultural stock fair. Prices of food-grains per rupee—

	Past week. Seers.	Chataks.	Present week. Seers.	Chataks.
Wheat	7	5	7	5
Bajri	9	2	8	0
Jowari	8	10	8	9
Rice	6	9	6	9

Nasik.—(For week ending 24th May 1897).—Total rainfall during season at Nasik 37 inches. Rainfall is insufficient throughout the whole District. Threshing of rabi crops completed in Nasik, Niphad, Chandor, Satana, and Kalvan talukas and continues in Sinnar Taluka. Rab burning continues in Igatpuri Taluka. Preparation of land for ensuing season is in progress in Dindori, Chandor, Yeola, Nandgaon and Malegaon talukas. Fodder supply not sufficient except in Dangi parts.

Colaba.—Rainfall and temperature nil on 19th, 22nd and 23rd, and 1° warm on all other days. Vapour in air excessive throughout the week. Wind normal throughout the week. Distant lightning on 23rd and 24th.

Thana.—Rab burning and other preparations for the next season's cultivation are nearly completed. Condition of agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rab burning completed at Mahad ; elsewhere in progress. Price of rice at Alibag 7 seers 24 tolas. Price of rice risen at Panvel and Roha by 24 and 42 tolas respectively. Price stationary elsewhere. Fodder supply scanty at Nagothana, Uran and Mangaon. Agricultural stock healthy.

Poona.—No rain during week throughout this district. Lands are being prepared for the next season. Fodder insufficient. Agricultural stock in poor condition. There is a slight fall in the price of bajri in petha Dhond and a slight rise in Bhimthadi Taluka, Ambegaon Pethas and Mawal and Mulshi. There is a slight rise in the price of Jowari in the Indapur, Bhimthadi and Khed talukas and in Mulshi and Ambegaon pethas. Prices are stationary elsewhere.

Ahmednagar.—Preparation of land for next season continues. Constructions supply very scanty. Condition of cattle getting worse. District average price of jowari 9 seers 50 tolas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 22nd May 1897).—Total rainfall during season at Sholapur 15 inches 91 cents. Barsi 16 inches 32 cents, Madha 9 inches 151 cents, Karmala 10 inches 68 cents, Pandharpur 11 inches 63 cents, Sangola 8 inches 51 cents and Malsiras 8 inches 54 cents. No rain during week. Land is being prepared in some places for kharif crop. Fodder quite insufficient. Agricultural stock in poor condition. Rise in the price of jowari in all the talukas except Madha, where it is steady. Price of jowari at sholapur 11 seers 3 chataks.

Satara.—No rain during week. Preparation of land for next season continues. Water supply scanty. Fodder scarce. Condition of cattle poor.

Bijapur.—No rain during week except 17 cents at Bagalkot. Weather very hot and sultry. Land is being prepared for cultivation. Recipients of tagai advances are improving their lands. Prices of fodder rising. Agricultural stock in bad condition. Water supply failing in all talukas. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in Sindgi, Muddebihal, Badami and Hungund talukas and stationary elsewhere. Average rate of food-grains 10 seers per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week 8 cents at Murgod : none elsewhere. Condition of agricultural stock fair, of artizans middling, of labourers and cattle indifferent. Price of staple food-grains at Belgaum : jowari 10½, bajri 9½, and rice 8 seers per rupee. Scarcity of water keenly felt in Belgaum, Athni, Parasgad and Sampgaon. Wood supplies insufficient.

Dharwar.—Rain during week 15 cents in Ranebennur. Soil being prepared for sowing. Price of jowari 12 seers 4 chataks against 11 seers 5 chataks last week. Rain urgently wanted for sowing.

Kanara.—No rain during week. Preparation of ground for the crop continues. Sowing commenced in some talukas. Agricultural stock good except in Supa Petha.

Rajkot.—Cultivation of soil for the next season in progress. Average price of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram 8 seers 70 tolas, 8 seers 40 tolas, 10 seers 5 tolas and 8 seers 70 tolas respectively per rupee. No marked rise or fall since last week. Public health generally good.

Wadhwan.—Weather warm. Public health generally good. Ploughing of lands in progress. Price of bajri 8¾ and jowari 9 1-2 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Public health and agricultural stock fair. Land is being prepared for kharif crop. Scarcity of fodder in parts of Navsari and Kadi divisions. Price of bajri 17, wheat 15, rice superior 12 and inferior 16 pounds per British rupee.

A RUNAWAY LOCOMOTIVE.

A RATHER remarkable case of an escaped locomotive is reported from Pondicherry. It appears that a few nights ago the engine-driver had to take out the night mail train, which leaves at 12-20 a.m., after having got her fire up, was left in the shed in charge of the second fireman, the lighter and a cooly being also present. At about 10-50 p.m., when most of the staff were asleep, the assistant station-master, who was on night duty in his office and awake, heard the loud puffing of a locomotive, and knowing that no engine should be moving at that hour of the night, rushed on to the platform, when he saw the engine of the mail train run at speed out of the locomotive siding and dash, tender foremost, into the train of vehicles formed at the platform line ; the crash was terrific, and two covered goods waggons were broken up into splinters, while three others were more or less injured. The damage would have been much greater, but for the presence of mind and plucky action on the part of the station-master, an experienced railway employed, who upon hearing the noise of the locomotive rushed from his house across the line on to the platform, jumped on to the engine and closed the regulator, before the engine, which showed a pressure of 105 lbs. of steam at the time, could clear itself of the wreckage and force the empty train down on to the sea beach siding. The damage to the engine was very slight, the buffers and drawbar of the tender only being injured. The railway authorities suspect foul play, and the Assistant Locomotive Superintendent and the foreman of the Viliparam Junction station, who came to Pondicherry for the purpose of enquiring into the case, intimated their suspicions to the local police, and requested that a judicial investigation might be made into the affair.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

The following Notice, dated 7th May 1897, issued by the Port Officer, Karachi, is published :—From the 1st June to 15th September, when, the sea will probably be too heavy to admit of lighting the outer buoys, the leading marks will be lighted. The inner will show two red lights, the higher 30 feet and the lower 22 feet above sea level ; the outer will show one green light 20 feet above sea level. All will be visible three miles, and the green light in one with the two red lights will bring a vessel through the entrance channel."

The following dated 4th May 1895, issued by the Divan of Junagadh, is published :—"It is hereby notified for general information that the black conical buoy located near the sea shore in Veraval harbour at the Otta Rock was removed on the 30th April 1897 for renewal of chains."

THE NEW BLACKWALL TUNNEL.

The contract to construct the Blackwall Tunnel, which was opened by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales last Saturday, for 871,000*l.* was signed at the end of 1891, and a practical commencement was made in March, 1892. It has taken, therefore, just about five years. Few works of equal magnitude have ever been carried out in so short a time, and no more signal success has ever been achieved in the engineering world. There has been nothing quite comparable to it in the way of subaqueous boring. The Seven Tunnel is much longer and looked to be much bolder. It is four miles and a-half in length, and it dips down right under the estuary of the Severn. The actual tunnel at Blackwall is but 4,405 feet, or about five-sixths of a mile. But the Severn Tunnel went down so deep that it left 45 feet of solid rock between its soffit and the estuary water overhead. At Blackwall there was but a space of 5 feet 6 inches between their boring and the 56 feet of water overhead at high tide, and that 5ft. 6in. consisted of loose shingly gravel. The extreme length of the old Thames Tunnel works was but 1,300 feet, and it went 15 feet below the actual river bed. Yet they were twice drowned out there and several lives were lost and between the commencement of the Thames Tunnel and its actual opening there was an interval of 18 years. The total length of the Blackwall Tunnel works is 6,200 feet. The Tunnel itself is 4,405 feet long, and of this length 1,220 feet is under the actual river bed and nearly 3,000 has had to be constructed by means of the compressed air system. The whole of it is now so far complete that it will certainly be ready for public opening by the date fixed for the ceremonial the details of which have been for some time under consideration.

Approached from the south side, the first indication of the new connection between the two river banks are to new roads, broad and well made, and already studded by lamps, and young plane trees. They are further embellished by the attractive and comfortable redbrick cottage which, as required by Act of Parliament, the London County Council have set up for the accommodation of working people who have been displaced by the progress of the work. It is greatly to be wished that all the occupants of slum property that are to be stropped in this district could be similarly displaced and similary rehoused. Of the two road one runs from East Greenwhich and the other curves up from the direction of Woolwhich. It branches out from the Woolwhich road in fact, and the two highways joint at a point half a mile or so from the entrance to the Tunnel approach. The little colony of houses on the left-hand side of this joint road from a particularly bright and pleasant feature in this rather prosaic expanse of marsh land and factories. They constitute quite a little model village round a central playground asphalted over, and encircled with a double row of trees, and provided with a "giant stride," for the enjoyment of the children.

The southern approach to the tunnel is through an archway close to the great gas holders of the South Metropolitan Gas Company. The arch forms a gauge for the height of the tunnel itself, so that any load that will pass through the entrance will have no difficulty in making the passage. From this point the road sweeps down between walls of white glazed bricks, with an incline rather less than that of the Haymarket, to the mouth of the tunnel. The tunnel face was to have been of white brick, like the walls that lead down to it, with just a rim of red granite round the entrance. This, however, had a somewhat paltry appearance. It is being altered, and the whole of the front at each end will be finished in red granite which will have a decidedly more solid and imposing appearance. A flight of stone steps runs up from the inner mouth to the roadway above, thus giving easy access to foot passengers.

The subway itself is complete, the great semi-circular arch, rising to a height of 17 feet, being entirely lined with white, and roadway and footpaths being ready for traffic. The arrangements for three lines of railway have now been finished, and for the whole length of the tunnel is completely lined with the white bricks or the glazed tiles, the fixing of which until quite recently rendered the whole of the central portion of the tunnel almost as busy a scene as it has been throughout. The tiles are from the works of Messrs. T. and R. Boote of Burslem, and they have been brought in crates from which they had to be taken and sorted and dipped into water before being handed up to the workmen on the scaffoldi ng. The tubs of water, the barricades of crates, and heaps of straw and gleaming white ties, and the large staff of workmen, all seen under the glare of the electric lights, afforded a very curious scene underneath the bed of the Thames and its fifty or sixty feet of water and all its shipping. All this, however, has been cleared out. The tunnel is practically finished from end to end, and the great shield which, under the gentle persuasion of eight and twenty hydraulic jacks, each pushing with a force of 150 tons, ate its way right through the bed of the river from shore to shore has had its centre knocked away. Its outer ring has, however, been embended in the circumference of the tunnel, and remains a permanent memorial of this unique, if not unobstructive, and of the greatest work of the kind ever carried out upon this system up to the present time. The busiest scenes in connection with the work are now to be found within the four great circular shafts, two of which will form huge wells for spiral staircases. The tunnel shoots right through all four of these vertical cylinders, and the work going on within them now is that of "junctioning up"—joining the horizontal tunnel with the vertical shaft, that is to say—and they were, long after the rest of the tunnel was complete, bewildering scenes of timber and machinery, bricks, and pipes, wires and steam engines. Two are two of these iron and concrete wells on each side of the river, one of which on the north, and one on the south, will be used for a staircase, giving the public access to the tunnel below from the roadway above. They will be domed over by glass roofs. The other two will not be open to the public, but will be reserved for necessary works or for ventilation.

The approach to the tunnel on the Kent shore, as, it has been said, commences at a point close to the South Metropolitan Gasometer. Thence it plunges under the Ordance Wharf and the bed of the river, Northumberland Wharf, and the Blackwall Branch of the Great Eastern Railway close to Poplar Station. From that point the work runs up to near the East India Dock gates, where there is another archway at the head of the slope. Both these archways are to have over them rooms to be occupied by the men employed at the tunnel. The open approach is quite finished of the lower portion of the tunnel face is here also being built in polished red granite. The most important work going on on this northern side the river is the erection of buildings for the installation of the electric light, including a chimney 120 feet high and about 12 feet square at the base. There is a considerable amount of work still remaining to be done in connection with this stupendous undertaking, but there is nothing that will present any such difficulty as will be likely to occasion delay, and there is no reason to doubt that all will be ready in due time. It has been a wonderfully successful piece of work throughout, and one remarkable feature has been the freedom from accident. Contrary to many forebodings, the loss of life has not been anything like so great as is usual with works of such magnitude. It was feared that many lives would be lost by the necessity for working in condensed air, and Sir John Hutton humanely secured the adoption of a scheme of compensation to wives and families of men so employed. One life has, unhappily, been attributed to this cause widow and children have been duly provided for.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

This year once again, and even in a more marked degree than last year, the Academy impresses one as being mainly an outsiders' exhibition. If from one point of view this is unsatisfactory—as we should certainly expect the members to be most illustrious supporters of their own institution—from another it gives interest and freshness to the show. New methods, new subjects, new ideas, and new ways of looking at the old ideas engage the rising artists and the wearisome iteration which makes a visit to some of the other galleries so monotonous is no longer experienced. There are certain painters one misses, and others whose influence is missed as well as their actual work. The incident of a Millais in the earlier rooms was an experince that in previous shows might have been relied on. The Millais, as we came on it, gave its interest to the room. And in the large gallery there was sure to be a Leighton, to impress the Exhibition with a dignity which is the one thing wanting to the success of the present collection. Passing through the rooms one is struck with the gaiety of the colour generally, and with the abundance of figure subjects, and these are met not merely on the line, but above it, and also more or less in all the rooms. Another welcome change is in the size of the pictures. Gallery canvases seem fewer, and, where we meet them, more warranted by their subjects, and this reduction in size seems to have affected the hanging, which, from a merely decorative point of view, is very successful. One other point is to be noticed. The position of Mr. Sargent's full-length—if that term can be applied to a seated portrait—may be taken as settling finally a hitherto doubtful question. For years a full-length was inadmissible on the line. The rule, rather an admitted than a written one, had its first important infringement in last year's Academy. It must now be taken to be abrogated.

NEVER DESPAIR of being able to overcome the troubles of this world, for they will disappear like dew before the sun if we only look them squarely in the face. If you are afflicted with any bodily disease, give Holloway's Pills and Ointment a trial ; they will afford speedy relief, and in time effect a cure. They are the best known remedies for all complaints. During the summer months many people are afflicted with bowel and liver disorders, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, low fevers, &c. These remedies are unequalled in such cases, and should therefore be the *Vade Mecum* of all who value sound health. They may be procured from all chemists and medicine vendors.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 26.

Meade, Major, Bengal, Pol Dept, on duty, from Bhopal.

MAY 27.

Wilson, Lt-Col, Bengal, D J A G, on leave, from Naini Tal.
Orton, Lt, Bo, 26th Bo I, to join, from Deesa.
Forbes, Capt, Bo, Poona Horse, on leave, from Rajkot.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 26.

Leslie, Major, Bo, 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, to Poona.
Nuthall, Lt-Col, Bo, 13th B I, on leave, to Mount Abu.
McConaghy, Brig-Surg-Lt-Col, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Poona.
Meade, Major, Bengal, P Dept, on duty, to Rushire.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 27.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Lieut H F Jacob should, on return from leave, take up his appointment of Fourth Asst Political Resident, Aden.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A W Dias, General Manager of Attached Estates in the Jhalawad and Gohelvad Prants, Kathiawar, to act as fifth grade Depy Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on Khan Bahadur Vidulji Dosabhai Talati on privilege leave or pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut H DeV Harvest, 9th Madras Infy, to act as Cantt Magte, Deesa, during the absence on leave of Major A Wapshare or pending further orders.

H E in Council is also pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the 1st April 1897 :—Mr E H Moscardi, I C S, to be first grade Judge and Sessions Judge vice Mr C G W Macpherson, C I E, retired ; Mr R Knight, I C S, to be second grade Judge and Sessions Judge vice Mr Moscardi ; and Mr T Walker, I C S, to be third grade Judge and Sessions Judge vice Mr Knight.

Ayaan Chotalal Nathubhai, Head Karkun, taluka Olpad in the district of Surat, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with the additional powers.

Under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, Mr R A Brendon, I C S, Magte of the first class and Sub divisional Magistrate of Tando in the district of Hyderabad, is invested with power, to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes.

Under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Capt W Hudson, acting Cantt Magte and Magte of the first class, Belgaum, with power to try in a summary way the offences referred to in clauses (a) to (k) of Section 260 of the Code.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to invest Mr G F Keatinge, I C S, Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Kanara with additional powers.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased under Sec 5 of the Act, to appoint Mr G W Hatch, I C S, Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the dist of Khandesh, to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magte of the 1st class.

Mr. G Monteath, ICS., Asst Collr in the district of Satara, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that dist.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr T D Mackenzie, retired :—Mr J F Fleet, I C S, C I E, to be first grade Commissioner ; Mr E J Elsden, I C S, B A (Cantab), to be second grade Commissioner; Mr J W P Muir-Mackenzie, I C S, M R A C, to be Senior Collr, continuing to act as Survey Commissioner and director of Land Records and Agriculture ; and Mr M C Gibb, I C S, LL B (Cantab), to be Junior Collector.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Rao Bahadur Naraindas Motiram to be attached to the Nawan Division of the Karachi Dist and to assist the Depy Collr in charge of the Division ; and Mr Francis Lobo to hold charge of the office of Depy Collr in charge Huzur Accounts and the Paper Currency Office), Karachi, in addition to his own duties.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J McNeill, I C S, to act as Collr of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, Supt of Stamps

NOTICES.

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is made by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. At this season, when warm and debilitating days are with us, there is nothing like Ayer's Sarsaparilla to put new life into the sluggish system. It sweeps away the dullness, lack of appetite, languidness, and pain, as a broom sweeps away cobwebs. It does not brace up. It builds up. Its benefit is lasting. Do you feel run down? Take

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Ayer's Pills, Mild but Effective.
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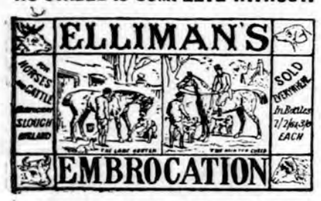

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For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

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HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

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By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

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W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*

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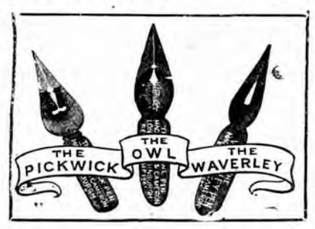

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

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MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes:—"Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 34, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

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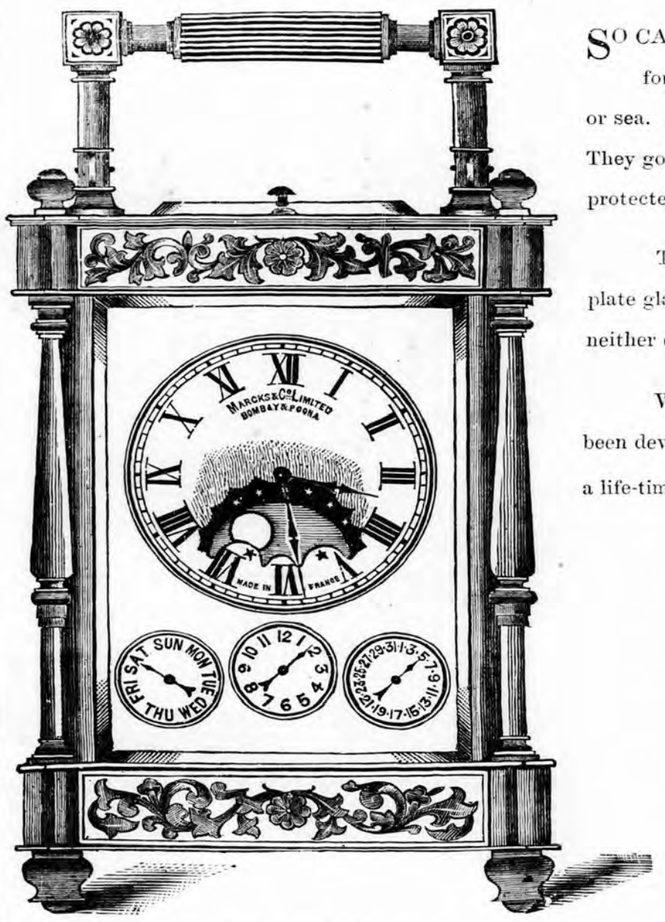

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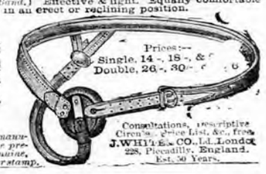

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